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THE MARKET REPORTER

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GRASS SEED PRICES CONTINUE DOWNWARD TREND.

Many Growers Holding Seed—Dealers Showing Reluctance to Buy—Quality of Crop Generally Good According to Reports.

During the past two months very little movement of timothy, redtop, Kentucky bluegrass, orchard grass, and meadow fescue seed from growers' hands has taken place. Prices have declined rather steadily since the harvest of several of these seeds, but seedsmen are reluctant to buy at present prices, which, however, seem low to the growers. The quality of the 1920 crop of these grass seeds compares well with normal and with last year.

Only 50% Timothy Has Moved.

Approximately 50% of the timothy seed of the 1920 crop has been disposed of by growers. It was pointed out in The Market Reporter for September 18 that about one-third of the crop had left growers' hands by September 7. Between September 7 and October 27, during which period growers normally sell most of their timothy seed, the movement this season was very light, as shown in the accompanying table. Price declines between these dates were from 80¢ to $1.75 per 100 lbs., which was in addition to the previous decline of $2 to $3 between harvest and September 7. Present prices are said to be so near the cost of production that growers who are financially able will continue to hold their seed until seedsmen show more of a disposition to buy.

Although reports from some sections point to the presence of considerable hulled seed in lots that have been offered for sale, the consensus of the majority of the reports is that the quality of the 1920 crop is nearly normal and equal to last year.

Prices of redtop seed have continued to decline despite the fact that some fields which were intended for seed production but were subsequently cut for hay and many stacks have not been thrashed as originally intended, thereby reducing the earlier estimate of production to about 40 or 50% of last year's. Cleaners are bidding $10 per 100 lbs. for clean seed, which is about $5 lower than their bid at the start of the season. During the past two weeks, prices have declined about $1 per 100 lbs., although in some sections no decline was recorded and in other sections bids were lowered as much as $2 or $3.

Approximately 60% of the crop, the quality of which is normal and equal to that of last year, has left growers' hands.

(Continued on page 297, column 1.)

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A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS.

Live stock markets were characterized by a stronger undertone, with rising prices evident for most grades. Hogs, after the severe October declines, straightened out and held fairly steady. Very liberal offerings featured the fresh meat markets during October. Pork loins registered sharp declines, while lamb values turned upward toward the close of the month (Front page and p. 290).

Grain prices, after a low opening, made pronounced gains. The holding of wheat by growers apparently began to have some effect, the Kansas City market strengthening before Chicago and Minneapolis (p. 296).

The fruit and vegetable markets showed a tendency toward higher price levels, probably caused by reduced receipts. Shipments are now running about 2,000 cars per week less than for the first weeks in October (p. 294).

Prices for both butter and cheese strengthened considerably during the week. The markets developed a much firmer tone than has been in evidence recently (p. 293).

Hay markets continued dull and lifeless. The demand for feeds remained very slow, the recent cooler weather failing to have any effect (p. 300).

Cotton prices advanced slightly. Sharp fluctuations featured the price movements (p. 301).

Grass seed prices continued their downward movement (Front page).

CONDENSED MILK MARKETS STILL VERY INACTIVE.

Stocks on Hand Much Heavier Than Last Year—Exports for September Low for 1920.

Condensed and evaporated milk markets were very inactive during October. Business continued to be stagnant, and numerous factories were compelled to close on account of manufacturers being unable to move stocks profitably under present conditions Other factories have discontinued condensing temporarily but are still receiving milk and manufacturing it into butter or cheese. Returns were not altogether satisfactory because of the unsettled condition of the markets during the month and because quality in many cases was not up to standard.

Wide Variance in Prices.

Prices paid producers were at a rather wide range as compared with previous months. In the New England States prices were higher than in September, but in other parts of the country, notably the section comprising Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois.

(Concluded on page 304, column 1.)

LIBERAL SUPPLIES OF MEATS DURING OCTOBER.

Pork Loins Score Sharp Declines—Lamb Values Recover Toward Close—Total Exports of Pork Products Show Gain for Month.

Fresh meat offerings in October were considerably in excess of the previous month with the exception of mutton, which was practically the same. Approximate percentage increases at eastern markets over September were: Beef, 10%; lamb, 33%; pork, 50%; and veal, 25%.

Compared with October, 1919, lamb receipts decreased about 30%; mutton, 16%; and veal, 20%, while beef and pork were practically the same. Demand was generally slow, influenced by warm and unseasonable weather, cautious buying, and slightly increasing numbers of unemployed labor.

The features of the month's trade were the sharp declines in pork loins, and the recovery of the lamb market toward the close, the latter being due partly to decidedly fewer offerings.

Beef Offerings Plentiful.

Offerings of beef were liberal at all markets. Receipts at the three eastern cities averaged approximately 18,000 carcasses per week, compared with a 16,000 weekly average the previous month, and 19,000 in September, 1919.

Steers comprised about 70% and cows 30% of the receipts. General average quality was low and reflected the heavy marketing of western, southwestern, and inferior native grass cattle at western market centers. Strictly choice beef from corn-fed steers figured but slightly in the month's offering, New York and Chicago being the only markets reporting this grade on sale. The market held steady throughout the month at prices unchanged from the previous month's close. Common and medium grades comprised the bulk of the steer offering and sold under a slow demand on a dull and irregular market. The month's trading was featured by a succession of sharp breaks followed by recoveries. Near the close, with lighter supplies, the market reacted from the low points and closed unchanged on common to $1 to $2 lower on medium and good grades at eastern markets and practically unchanged on all grades at Chicago.

While the offerings of cows could be characterized as liberal, the demand was somewhat more constant, as they were considered better values than the corresponding grades of common and medium steers.

(Concluded on page 291, column 2.)

Live Stock and Meats

CATTLE TRADE DEVELOPS FIRMER TONE DURING WEEK.

Hog Market Steadies After Severe Declines of Previous Week—Lighter Receipts Recorded.

Cattle trade, during the final week of October, displayed an improved undertone which carried encouragement to producers, although continued erratic fluctuations were exhibited with prices on some grades showing unusually wide differentials at various market centers. A shrinkage of about 29,000 head in the week's receipts at 10 markets as compared with the week previous and a falling off of nearly 137,000 as compared with the heavy marketings of the corresponding week a year ago, was in itself a bullish factor and suggested a subsidence of the recent generous movement from the southwestern and northwestern ranges.

Price Ranges Narrow.

Quite logically the recent wide range in prices has narrowed and, in the opinion of the trade, it will be contracted still further. Grass cattle have been closely garnered over a greater part of the country. Dwindling supplies of Virginia and Ontario grassers are providing a better outlet in eastern territory for western beef, a fact which was evidenced by an improved demand at Chicago and some other western markets for anything eastern shippers might use. A rather marked revival of country demand for stockers and feeders was an added prop under the price list. The run of southwestern grass beef is practically over, and with winter settling down over the Northwest, another fortnight will doubtless see the end of heavy shipments from that section. There are, however, some western Canadian cattle yet to come.

Colorado cattle will doubtless be fairly well represented at market centers for some weeks hence, but a sizeable summer movement from Idaho and Oregon has disappeared. Furthermore, subsidence of the run of cattle from the cotton belt, which swelled the numerical supply without a commensurate increase in beef tonnage, contributed toward diminishing the supply of trashy stock with which the trade wrestled for some months.

Word has been received by the Bureau of Markets that producers in the Northwest are making strenuous efforts to retain and winter as many thin young cattle and breeding stock as possible. Feed is reported plentiful and financial assistance less difficult to secure than earlier in the season. Everything suitable for beef, however, is being closely marketed.

Stocker and Feeder Demand Better.

The above outline of the supply situation as it relates to the larger range sections is suggestive of a rapidly diminishing movement of cattle. This with the healthier country demand for stockers and feeders which seems to be developing and a disposition on the part of the consuming public to demand cheaper meats has materially broadened the outlet for so-called "cheap beef." It is also a fact that, comparatively speaking, packers accumulated very little beef during the past summer and for that reason the trade is, to a considerable extent, on a hand-to-mouth basis. Some observers are of the opinion that these conditions will be offset, at least for a short period, by an increased movement of low-grade pasture cattle from the corn belt and near-by stuff which owners will not consider it profitable to winter.

Recent declines in the price of milk at the condenseries are now causing a free movement from dairies and small farms of dry or unprofitable cows which would otherwise have been profitably held for spring milk. In the Chicago territory a good many warmed-up steers have also been forced on the market on account of a desire on the part of feeders to dispose of cattle that were laid in at relatively high prices and to replace them with others costing less money, or to pressure from financial interests which are more or less fearful that the deflation of values will continue.

Higher Prices for Butcher Stock.

The last week of October witnessed a strong and higher market for all grades of butcher she stock, canning and cutting material, stockers, feeders, and at most points, for practically all killing grades of grass steers. Except for a moderate sprinkling of warmed-up and short-fed cattle, very few fed bullocks reached any of the western markets except Chicago, and even there the supply of long-fed steers was extremely small. An $18 top was recorded at Chicago, but few cattle sold above $16. Virtually the only strictly choice or prime long-fed steers now in feeder's hands are those being finished for the various live-stock expositions and for the Christmas trade. Top cattle now being marketed are not of the same high finish as were those coming a few weeks ago, and after the holiday demand has been supplied it seems reasonable to believe that quotations which now apply to only a handful of top cattle, will be subject to some downward revision. The bulk of beef steers marketed last week at Chicago sold downward from $15 and the bulk of grass steers sold at western markets between $8.50 and $11.

Although sharply higher for the week, most sales of cows at Missouri River markets ranged from $5.50 to $7.50 and few passed $9 at Chicago. The bulk of canning and cutting grades sold there and at the River at $3.50 to $4.50.

Barring Omaha, stock and feeding cattle prices at all the principal western markets advanced 25¢ to 50¢ per 100 lbs. The demand picked up materially during the week, stimulated, no doubt, by the wealth of cheap corn—compared with war-time levels—and the great abundance of roughage that will be practically worthless unless utilized in this fashion. In some of the western sections of the corn belt corn may now be bought at 50¢ and, in instances, even lower. Such a condition seems reasonably certain to stimulate feeding. Iowa has large crops of corn and roughage and must buy cattle freely if it feeds anything like its usual quota.

A spread of from $8.50 to $10.50 took the bulk of the feeder steers sold at western markets last week. Stocker grades went largely at $6.50 to $8.50 at Kansas City. A few loads of fat steers averaging 1,200 lbs. and over went to country buyers for a short finish at $13.50 and higher, but the general demand at all points centered on good quality, lighter weight, and lighter fleshed kinds. It was estimated that 80% of Chicago's output for the week went into eastern territory.

Hog Receipts Are Lighter.

Hogs.—Following the severe crash in hog prices during the week previous, the market followed a comparatively even course during the final week of October. A moderate decrease in the run, with 10 markets reporting a combined supply for the week of about 388,000 against 419,000 the preceding week, assisted in preventing further material declines. Top and average prices, however, were shoved to new low levels for the year. The average cost of packer and shipper droves for the week at Chicago dropped to $12.61, or $4.08 less than that of the week ending September 25, which was the high week of the year. Last week's Chicago top of $13.50 was $4.75 below the extreme high point recorded on September 20. Weather conditions will undoubtedly have much to do with the volume of receipts during the next 30 days, as scarcity of corn huskers has prompted a more general practice of turning shoats into corn fields and large numbers will be forced to the shambles in the event of bad weather. A big run for the next few weeks would, in trade opinion, drive prices below the normal level of the coming winter.

Recent heavy exports of lard and cured meats has very materially reduced provision stocks. The demand for fresh pork products is reasonably strong and packers are interested in maintaining a market for hogs that

WESTERN RANGE CATTLE PRICES.

Tuesday, Nov. 2.

	Chicago.	Omaha.
Beef steers:		
Good and choice	$11.75–$14.00	$10.50–$13.50
Common and medium.	7.75– 11.75	7.25– 10.50
Cows and heifers:		
Medium, good, and choice	5.50– 9.85	6.00– 9.50

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER.

Week Ending Oct. 30.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	78,779	27,777	51,002	102,812	12,403	90,409	91,844	37,106	54,738
East St. Louis	26,834	8,517	18,027	50,795	14,112	45,509	10,144	250	9,653
Indianapolis	56,651	34,288	23,914	4,980	4,085	758	2,520	2,150	434
Kansas City	61,597	32,519	29,176	43,384	11,801	31,794	31,137	13,705	19,979
Oklahoma City	7,151	4,976	3,034	4,587	394	4,623	280	165	54
Omaha	42,747	22,546	20,201	21,134	3,415	17,689	70,220	51,680	28,540
St. Joseph [1]	11,895	5,851	8,549	22,645	4,256	18,113	14,320	3,510	11,171
St. Paul	44,119	25,845	17,770	52,892	9,272	43,777	34,031	18,526	14,781
Sioux City	19,571	11,831	8,833	29,934	10,125	19,255	10,075	3,800	5,705
Wichita [1]	4,821	3,286	1,496	4,333	293	3,806	660	455	168
Total	354,165	177,436	182,002	307,612	70,276	275,738	265,231	131,347	145,223
Previous week	350,770	158,786	172,716	406,376	98,400	326,704	274,435	127,167	137,810

[1] Week ending Friday, Oct. 29.

will not stifle production. Furthermore, the country marketed sows freely all summer and the new crop is generally believed to be short. Good corn, however, may result in as much tonnage as last year.

Seasonally, more light hogs are now moving than was the case a few weeks back, but the supply of pigs is small for this season of the year. This is partially due to an abundance of corn, very little disease among hogs, and a broad country demand for stock pigs. This is keeping pig prices well in line with those of mature hogs. The demand for pigs for both slaughter and stocker purposes is not being met. A general narrowing of the price range is being effected, heavy hogs now getting excellent competition at western markets from small eastern packers. Best 220 to 300-lb. barrows are selling at the top of the price list at Chicago.

Sheep.—Sheep and lamb trade took a decided upward turn. This gain was coincident with materially reduced supplies from the range country, which will have comparatively little fat stuff to come during the remainder of the season, and also with a brisk eleventh hour demand for feeding stock, particularly from eastern territory. If the rest of the native stock is marketed conservatively the trade believes there will be no occasion for bargain sales from now on, but many owners are eager to dispose of farm flocks and a period of bad weather might start a liberal run of natives and fed westerns from owners who are not well prepared to carry on winter feeding.

Pelts are lower than for several years past. A considerable quantity of foreign frozen lamb and mutton is in storage awaiting more favorable dressed market conditions. In view of these and other considerations few men in the trade expect a high winter market as measured by the lofty levels of the last few years. Fat lambs advanced $1 to $1.50 at Chicago last week, sheep 5¢ to $1, and feeding lambs 50¢ to 75¢.

Opening, Nov. 1.—Interest in the general election was credited as the chief influence in holding receipts of all classes of live stock below normal early in the week. Irregular advances resulted. Gains of 25 to 50¢ in fat steer and butcher stock were fairly general at Chicago and the River markets. Stocker and feeder trade was active at strong to higher prices. Hogs were mostly 25 to 40¢ higher at Chicago and Kansas City, with smaller gains recorded at Omaha and East St. Louis. Top at the last-named point reached $13.80, with a "scratch" top of $13.60 at Chicago. The limit at Omaha and Kansas City was $13 and $13.10, respectively. Fat sheep and lambs showed fresh advances, with top native and fed western lambs reaching $13.75 at Chicago.

COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FROZEN FISH, OCT. 15.

[Thousands of pounds, i. e., 000 omitted.]

Varieties.	Oct. 15, 1920.	Oct. 15, 1919.	Sept. 15, 1920.	Sept. 15, 1919.	Frozen from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, 1920.	Frozen from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15 1919.,
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Halibut	10,662	11,875	10,342	11,558	711	1,018
Whiting	9,536	12,419	9,646	11,099	63	1,445
Salmon	6,713	7,021	4,662	5,079	2,039	2,128
Ciscoes	6,390	4,433	5,102	3,409	1,707	1,556
Herring	6,028	11,425	5,392	10,803	1,139	1,440
Cod	3,043	3,966	2,570	3,746	522	565
Squid	2,577	857	2,156	1,209	604	35
Mackerel	2,485	2,389	2,583	2,227	358	165
Sablefish	1,120	2,039	834	1,854	390	229
Whitefish	1,097	2,796	1,015	2,696	168	184
All other	4,785	17,542	12,066	15,815	3,635	2,957
Total	64,436	76,762	56,377	69,581	11,336	11,722

MONTHLY MEAT TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from front page.)

Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and closed $1 per 100 lbs. higher at Boston and New York but practically unchanged at the other markets.

Little interest was shown in the light offerings of bulls, which consisted wholly of bolognas. Closing prices were 50¢ to $1 higher than last month at New York and $1 to $1.25 lower at Chicago.

The supply of kosher meats was about normal and sold on a weak and declining market during the first half of the month. Under an improved demand, prices turned upward later in the month and closing prices were $2 to $3 higher at New York, $1 to $2 lower at Chicago and unchanged at the other markets. The market for hinds and ribs was dull and weak, New York declining $5 to $7 per 100 lbs. for the month.

Veal Prices Some Lower.

The veal market was influenced by liberal offerings and a slow demand during the greater part of the month. The tendency of prices was toward lower levels. Closing quotations were practically unchanged at Boston, $1 to $2 lower at New York, $1 lower at Philadelphia, and $2 to $3 lower at Chicago.

Liberal offerings of lambs and a slow demand during a greater part of the month, together with the bearish influence of further heavy arrivals of New Zealand frozen lamb, caused a downward market until near the close, when decidedly lighter offerings at eastern markets were in evidence, and prices moved steadily upward. At the close, prices were $2 to $3 lower at Chicago, $1 lower at Philadelphia, unchanged at Boston, and $2 to $3 higher at New York.

Moderate offerings of mutton met with a fairly good demand, which continued throughout the month. Prices at the close were practically unchanged at Philadelphia and Boston, $1 to $2 higher at New York, and $1 lower at Chicago.

Heavy Offerings of Fresh Pork.

Offerings of fresh pork cuts were liberal at all markets, averaging approximately 1,000,000 lbs. a week at eastern markets, an increase of about 33% over the previous month but practically the same as for October, 1919. The heaviest increases did not materialize until the second week, when weather conditions were unfavorable. The latter curtailed consumptive demand, and this, together with the unprecedented high prices previously prevailing for pork loins and the severe slump in hog prices at western centers resulted in a top-heavy market, and prices declined precipitately until the end of the month. Closing prices on pork loins, compared with September 30, were $7 to $10 per 100 lbs. lower at Boston, $9 to $10 at New York, $11 at Philadelphia, and $10 to $11 at Chicago. Other pork cuts were unevenly $1 to $4 per 100 lbs. lower for the month at all markets.

Total exports of pork products for September showed a gain of approximately 50% over the preceding month. With the exception of lard, however, which increased 50%, they were 10% less than for September, 1919.

Compared with September, 1919, the greatest losses were shown on ham and shoulders, which decreased approximately 50%, and bacon, which decreased 60%.

Decreased exports of bacon are thought to be due to the fact that Great Britain still has large supplies, which were accumulated during the period of control by the ministry of food. Exports of beef were considerably in excess of August, 1920, but about 5,000,000 lbs. less than for September, 1919.

Oleo Oil Exports Increase.

Exports of oleo oil, totaling 5,819,421 lbs. for September, showed an increase of approximately 60% over August and compared favorably with the 1919 monthly average for the nine-months period from January to September, inclusive.

Movements of lard and smoked and dry salt meats were reported heavy for this season of the year. Reports received by the Bureau of Markets are to the effect that, with the exception of lard, the beginning of the packing season November 1 finds the packers with extremely light supplies of provisions on hand.

Lamb and mutton were the only meats to show an increase in storage holdings during September, the increase being 14,290,000 lbs., due chiefly to heavy importation from New Zealand and Argentina.

Decreases of other classes of meat during September were: Frozen beef, 8,726,000 lbs.; frozen pork, 41,705 lbs.; canned beef, 3,079,000 lbs.; dry salt pork, 8,263,200 lbs.; lard, 60,518,000 lbs.; and miscellaneous meats, 5,689,000 lbs.

OCTOBER MEAT SUPPLIES AT THREE EASTERN MARKETS.

	Boston.		New York.		Philadelphia.	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
RECEIPTS.						
Western dressed meats:						
Steers.....carcasses..	12,210	13,005	37,078	.....	12,905	11,033
Cows.....do....	13,506	17,862	6,703	44,383	5,011	4,913
Bulls.....do....	149	176	1,099	.....	293	497
Veal.....do....	4,504	6,190	47,178	47,195	8,901	8,926
Hogs.....do....	.....	99	4,504	.....	.....	.....
Lambs.....do....	84,483	116,175	128,376	128,364	37,828	39,682
Mutton.....do....	7,876	10,830	48,567	51,423	14,042	10,296
Goats.....do....	205	.....	438	.....	.....	.....
Pork cuts, fresh.....lbs....	1,065,221	714,297	2,485,455	3,223,584	1,692,210	577,516
Beef cuts, fresh.....do....	192,698	.....	246,290	419,123	.....	.....
LOCAL SLAUGHTER.						
Federal inspection:						
Cattle.....carcasses..	9,600	8,410	43,440	42,387	10,155	10,651
Calves.....do....	16,375	10,881	55,324	38,669	5,115	4,782
Hogs.....do....	54,302	26,685	207,424	144,936	23,039	66,287
Sheep.....do....	44,828	24,986	189,885	176,518	28,623	22,982
City inspection:						
Cattle.....do....	1,219	205	3	.....	.....	721
Calves.....do....	708	1,405	305	3,888	.....	2,660
Hogs.....do....	4,883	5,929	97	.....	.....	1,126
Sheep.....do....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	5,082

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, Oct. 29.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	11,210	.....	24,004
East St. Louis	8,487	927	250
Fort Worth	8,736	749	944
Indianapolis	1,160	153	13
Kansas City	24,177	4,825	15,617
Oklahoma City	4,930	394	165
Omaha	18,693	470	48,471
St. Joseph	3,246	.....	3,970
St. Paul	9,332	5,650	4,855
Sioux City	8,970	697	2,623
Wichita	2,624	293	.....
Total	101,565	14,158	100,912
Previous week	113,834	10,326	103,249
State destination:			
Arkansas	21	82	.....
Colorado	110	.....	.....
Illinois	10,005	1,780	12,653
Indiana	3,699	153	2,019
Iowa	15,850	6,399	16,159
Kansas	16,236	1,398	6,398
Kentucky	131	.....	.....
Louisiana	43	.....	.....
Maryland	93	.....	.....
Massachusetts	26	.....	.....
Michigan	1,900	.....	10,564
Minnesota	2,444	750	1,895
Missouri	14,546	919	8,810
Montana	209	.....	.....
Nebraska	11,888	1,480	23,964
New Jersey	.....	.....	463
New York	194	.....	2,094
North Dakota	229	.....	213
Ohio	4,085	.....	3,920
Oklahoma	6,947	782	165
Pennsylvania	1,896	.....	237
South Dakota	2,094	.....	3,443
Texas	7,293	415	1,378
Vermont	15	.....	.....
Virginia	299	.....	.....
West Virginia	142	.....	526
Wisconsin	779	.....	5,772
Wyoming	231	.....	239
Total	101,565	14,158	100,912

WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND CURED-PORK PRODUCTS.

	Oct. 29.	Oct. 22.	Oct. 1.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$32.50-33.50	$34.00-35.00	$36.00-37.00
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	35.00-36.50	36.00-38.00	38.50-39.50
Picnics, smoked, 4-12 average	22.50-25.50	21.00-25.50	23.25-26.00
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	34.00-35.00	35.00-37.00	36.50-40.00
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	47.00-50.00	48.00-50.00	50.00-51.00
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average	25.50-26.00	25.25-26.25	23.50-27.00
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	20.50-20.75	20.50-21.50	18.50-21.00
Pure lard, tierces	21.50-23.50	21.75-25.00	21.50-25.25
Compound lard, tierces	16.00-17.00	16.50-17.50	17.00-18.50

AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS.

Daily for Week Ending Oct. 30.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Kansas City.		Omaha.	
	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.
	Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.	
Mon	259	$12.45	193	$12.79	213	$12.61	266	$12.49
Tues	243	12.02	198	13.34	215	12.45	271	12.34
Wed	242	12.78	195	13.24	218	12.78	263	12.56
Thurs	235	12.69	180	13.26	211	12.45	272	12.45
Fri	236	12.61	187	13.11	218	12.26	271	12.47
Sat	238	12.73	184	13.23	187	12.12	270	12.48
Average:								
This wk.	244	12.61	192	13.14	212	12.52	270	12.47
Last wk.	245	13.89	194	14.18	218	13.90	268	13.17
4 weeks ago	247	15.74	196	16.38	220	15.79	273	15.72

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

LIVE STOCK PRICES TUESDAY, NOV. 2.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.
	Nov. 2.	Oct. 26.	Nov. 2.	Nov. 2.	Nov. 2.
HOGS.					
Top	$13.80	$13.25	$14.50	$13.40	$13.25
Bulk of sales	13.00-13.70	12.25-13.00	14.00-14.40	12.75-13.25	12.75-13.00
Heavy (250 lbs. up), medium-choice	13.25-13.75	12.35-13.20	13.70-14.35	12.75-13.40	12.90-13.10
Medium (200-250 lbs. up), common-choice	13.40-13.80	12.75-13.25	14.10-14.50	12.85-13.40	12.95-13.25
Light (150-200 lbs.), common-choice	13.20-13.75	12.25-13.15	13.80-14.45	12.10-13.35	12.80-13.25
Light lights (130-150 lbs.), common-choice	13.00-13.40	12.25-12.85	13.90-14.30	12.00-13.25	.....
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	12.70-13.00	12.00-12.35	12.75-13.00	11.75-12.25	12.75-12.90
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), rough	12.35-12.70	11.75-12.00	12.50-12.75	10.75-11.50	12.50-12.75
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	12.75-14.25	12.00-13.50	13.70-14.25	.....	.....
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	.....	12.25-14.20	11.00-13.25	11.50-13.50
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime	17.10-18.15	17.00-18.35	16.75-17.75	16.00-17.00	16.25-17.25
Good	15.25-17.10	15.50-17.00	14.50-16.50	13.60-16.00	14.00-16.25
Medium	12.25-15.25	12.50-15.00	11.00-14.00	11.00-13.60	10.75-14.00
Common	9.00-12.25	9.00-12.00	9.50-10.75	9.25-11.00	9.00-10.75
Light weight (1,000 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	16.75-18.00	17.00-18.25	16.75-17.75	15.65-16.90	16.25-17.25
Good	15.00-16.75	15.00-16.75	14.50-16.50	13.00-15.65	13.50-16.25
Medium	11.75-15.00	11.50-14.50	10.25-14.00	9.65-12.90	9.25-13.50
Common	8.50-11.75	8.25-11.25	7.75-10.00	7.75- 9.65	7.75- 9.25
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	6.00-13.25	5.25-13.00	6.25-15.00	6.40-13.25	6.25-12.25
Cows, common-choice	5.50-11.25	4.75-10.75	6.00-10.00	6.00-10.25	6.00-10.50
Bulls, bologna and beef	5.50-10.75	5.00-10.50	4.50- 9.50	4.50- 8.00	5.00- 9.50
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	3.85- 5.40	3.50- 4.50	3.75- 5.75	4.00- 6.00	4.00- 6.00
Canner steers	4.50- 6.25	4.25- 6.25	3.75- 5.25	4.50- 6.25	4.50- 7.00
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	12.50-14.50	11.50-13.50	9.00-15.50	10.00-14.00	11.00-12.50
Heavy weight, common-choice	6.00-10.50	5.50- 9.50	5.00-11.00	5.50-11.00	6.00-10.50
Feeder steers:					
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice	8.75-12.25	8.50-11.75	8.00-10.25	9.00-12.40	8.75-11.75
750-1,000 lbs., common-choice	8.00-11.75	7.50-11.50	7.00-10.00	8.00-11.75	7.75-11.50
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	5.25- 9.50	4.50- 9.00	5.00-10.00	5.25- 9.65	5.50-10.00
Cows and heifers, common-choice	5.00- 7.75	4.25- 7.75	4.25- 6.50	4.50- 7.25	4.50- 8.00
Calves:					
Good and choice	.....	.....	5.75- 7.75	8.00-11.00	6.50- 9.00
Common and medium	.....	.....	4.50- 5.50	5.25- 7.75	5.00- 6.50
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	12.00-14.00	10.50-13.00	11.25-13.25	10.75-13.65	11.00-13.25
Culls and common	9.50-11.50	8.50- 9.75	6.00-10.50	7.75-10.50	8.50-10.00
Feeder lambs	12.50-13.50	11.50-13.00	.....	10.00-12.00	10.25-11.75
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	10.00-12.00	9.00-10.75	.....	9.25-11.25	9.00-11.25
Wethers, medium-prime	7.75- 9.00	7.25- 8.00	.....	7.25- 9.25	7.25- 9.00
Ewes:					
Medium, good and choice	6.00- 7.50	5.00- 6.50	4.50- 6.50	5.50- 7.60	6.00- 7.00
Culls and common	3.50- 5.75	2.25- 4.75	2.50- 4.25	2.75- 5.25	2.50- 5.50
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	6.00- 8.50	5.25- 8.50	.....	5.50- 8.50	5.75- 8.50
Feeding ewes	4.50- 5.75	4.00- 5.00	.....	4.25- 5.25	4.25- 5.25

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, NOV. 2.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Nov. 2.	Oct. 26.	Oct. 5.	Nov. 1.[1]	Oct. 26.	Oct. 5.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$27.00-28.00	$27.00-28.00	$27.00-28.00	.....	$26.00-28.00	$27.00-30.00
Good	22.00-25.00	22.00-25.00	22.00-25.00	$20.00-24.00	18.00-24.00	21.00-25.00
Medium	18.00-20.00	17.00-19.00	17.00-20.00	17.00-18.00	16.00-17.00	17.00-20.00
Common	14.00-16.00	13.00-15.00	13.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	14.00-15.00	15.00-16.00
Cows—						
Good	16.00-16.50	16.00-17.00	16.00-17.00	15.00-16.00	14.00-15.00	15.00-16.00
Medium	14.00-14.50	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	13.50-14.00
Common	11.00-13.00	11.00-13.00	11.00-13.00	.....	12.00-13.00	12.50-13.00
Bulls—						
Common	10.00-10.50	9.75-10.25	10.50-11.00	10.50-11.50	11.00-11.50	10.00-11.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	26.00-28.00	24.00-26.00	26.00-27.00	28.00-32.00	25.00-27.00	26.00-27.00
Good	24.00-26.00	22.00-24.00	24.00-25.00	25.00-27.00	22.00-24.00	24.00-25.00
Medium	21.00-23.00	20.00-22.00	22.00-23.00	23.00-24.00	20.00-22.00	20.00-23.00
Common	18.00-20.00	17.00-18.00	18.00-21.00	.....	17.00-18.00	.....
Mutton—						
Good	11.00-13.00	10.00-12.00	12.00-13.00	14.00-16.00	13.00-16.00	13.00-14.00
Medium	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00	10.00-11.00	13.00-14.00	12.00-13.00	11.00-13.00
Common	8.00- 9.00	8.00- 9.00	9.00-10.00	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	9.00-10.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	25.00-26.50	24.00-25.00	26.00-27.00	27.00-29.00	26.00-28.00	.....
Good	23.00-24.00	21.00-23.00	23.00-25.00	24.00-26.00	23.00-24.00	24.00-26.00
Medium	20.00-22.00	18.00-20.00	18.00-21.00	18.00-22.00	20.00-22.00	18.00-20.00
Common	15.00-18.00	12.00-15.00	15.00-17.90	15.00-16.00	14.00-18.00	14.00-16.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Pork loins—						
8-10 lbs. average	31.00-33.00	33.00-34.00	42.00-43.00	33.00-35.00	32.00-33.00	42.00-44.00
10-12 lbs. average	30.00-31.00	31.00-32.00	41.00-42.00	31.00-32.00	30.00-31.00	41.00-42.00
12-14 lbs. average	27.00-28.00	28.00-29.00	38.00-39.00	29.00-31.00	28.00-29.00	39.00-41.00
14 lbs. and over	25.00-26.00	26.00-27.00	35.00-36.00	26.00-28.00	25.00-27.00	35.00-37.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	22.00-23.00	24.00-25.00	26.00-28.00	25.00-27.00	24.00-25.00	27.00-29.00
Picnics—						
4-6 lbs. average	20.50-21.00	21.50-22.00	22.00-23.00	.....	.....	23.00-24.00
6-8 lbs. average	19.00-20.00	20.00-21.00	21.00-22.00	21.00-22.00	21.00-22.00	22.00-23.00
8 lbs. and over	18.00-19.00	18.00-19.00	19.00-20.00	.....	.....	.....
Butts—						
Boneless	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.00-39.00
Boston style	25.00-26.00	27.00-28.00	33.00-35.00	28.00-30.00	28.00-30.00	32.00-34.00

[1] New York closed Nov. 2.

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER RECOVERS SHARPLY FROM RECENT SLUMP.

Poor Undergrades Fail to Share in Rise—Production Reports Indicate Output Ahead of Last Year.

The steadier tone and rather sharp price reaction which occurred late the previous week in the butter market developed into a full recovery during the week ending October 30. For a day or two immediately following the reaction there was some uncertainty, because after such a severe decline and weak market as has marked the past several weeks it always takes buyers some little time to regain confidence. Once the trend of the market became evident active buying developed.

Of course undergrade stocks had accumulated and at first the firmness was confined almost entirely to top grades, but later in the week the very low prices prevailing on undergrades attracted attention and the improvement was general on practically all scores. Very poor undergrades may still be bought cheaply enough, and even 89 to 90 score butter may be had for less money than it cost before the decline.

Advances Opposed.

There was some opposition to the advance because retail dealers had just lowered their prices and a more lasting improvement in consumptive trade would have been the result if prices had remained at a lower level for some time. However, the fact that jobbers, wholesale grocers, and retailers had permitted their stocks to become low brought about such a demand for butter that it was impossible to keep the markets in check. Chicago especially cleaned up very well. While prices were at their lowest a good many large holdings of both storage and fresh butter changed hands at prices representing heavy losses to the sellers. Some of this butter was picked up by speculators who hope to make a turn on the advance. This is still a factor to be considered on the market.

Cooler Weather Helps.

The cooler weather should bring a bigger percentage of fine butter to the market and cut down shipments of undergrades. This effect has been felt only slightly as yet, but next week if conditions continue the same it is expected that undergrade prices will be generally higher and the market a little easier on very fancy goods. The cooler weather has also increased the movement of storage butter and prices rule a little higher. Storage Centralized of 90 score quality sold on the Chicago market during the week at 49½ to 50¢ and storage creamery of the very finest quality moved at New York as high as 57¢. The interest in storage offerings was general.

Reports of production from certain sections of the country show that the output of butter is still slightly ahead of last year, particularly in condensery sections. Other sections of the country show considerable shrinkage in the make, and orders from the South have taken a good deal more butter than in other years. Except for storage stocks, there does not seem to be very much of a surplus. A shipment of New Zealand butter was received at Vancouver during the week, and another small shipment of 3,700 boxes of 56 lbs. each is expected at San Francisco about November 4. Danish butter is still arriving at New York.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

For the Week Ending Oct. 30.

[Cents per lb.]

CREAMERY BUTTER. (92 score.)	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	58	56½	57½	56	54½
Tuesday	59	58	59	58	54
Wednesday	60	58	59½	58	54½
Thursday	61	59	60¼	58	53¼
Friday	62	59½	62	58	52½
Saturday	62	60½	62	58	52½
Average for week	60.34	58.59	60.09	57.67	53.50
Previous week	58.08	54.58	57.91	57.00	56.29
Corresponding week last year	69.60	65.50	69.30	67.00	62.50

AMERICAN CHEESE. (No. 1 Twins.)	New York.[1]	Chicago.[2]	Boston.[2]	San Francisco.[2 3]	Wisconsin.[2]
Monday	27–28	23–23½	26½–27	23½	23⅜
Tuesday	27–28	23–23½	23½–27½	23½	23½
Wednesday	27–28	23–23½	26½–27	23½	23½
Thursday	27–28	23–23½	26 –27	23½	23⅜
Friday	27–28	23–24	25½–26½	23½	22½
Saturday	27–28	23–24	25½–26½	23½	24½
Average for week	27.50	23.42	26.42	23.58	23.27
Previous week	27.50	23.73	27.58	24.60	23.98
Corresponding week last year	31.75	30.90	32.75	30.68	30.88

[1] Held cheese prices. [2] Fresh cheese prices. [3] Flats

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Oct. 30.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Receipts	7,062,005	7,681,167	8,096,560
Put into cold storage	766,769	1,432,055	3,240,285
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,965,006	2,700,206	4,748,901
Change during week	−2,158,237	−1,168,151	−1,508,616
Total holdings	62,490,756	64,688,993	70,348,533
CHEESE.			
Receipts	2,570,001	3,025,667	4,332,687
Put into cold storage	593,959	783,209	981,967
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,198,967	1,036,803	1,742,155
Change during week	− 600,003	− 253,594	− 760,188
Total holdings	17,623,619	18,223,627	26,281,628
EGGS.	Cases.	Cases.	Cases.
Receipts	112,033	120,998	146,398
Put into cold storage	11,607	22,052	16,202
Withdrawn from cold storage	185,861	153,498	206,293
Change during week	− 174,254	− 131,446	−190,091
Total holdings	2,001,725	2,175,979	2,605,376
DRESSED POULTRY.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Receipts	4,366,506	4,198,904	4,655,241
Put into cold storage	3,174,700	2,345,933	2,156,602
Withdrawn from cold storage	897,753	965,294	876,420
Change during week	+2,276,947	+1,380,639	+1,280,182
Total holdings	20,467,889	18,190,942	16,528,042

British Raise Butter Prices.

The British Ministry of Food has raised the retail price of Government butter from 3s. to 3s. 4d. per lb. ($0.52 to $0.58) in view of the increased prices now being paid for imported butter. Conversion is made at the rate of exchange prevailing on October 27, when a shilling was worth $0.174.

Manufacturers of Dairy Products.

The approximate number of concerns manufacturing different dairy products in the United States during 1919 were as follows: Butter, 3,750; American types of cheese, 2,250; foreign types of cheese, 1,000; dried casein, 135; condensed and evaporated milk, 150; powdered milk, 55; milk sugar, 24; malted milk, 11.

PRICE READJUSTMENTS EXPECTED ON CHEESE MARKETS.

Reaction Follows Recent Declines—More Confident Feeling Evident—Demand for Held Cheese.

The unsettled condition of cheese markets as revealed by trading during the past month gave way to a much stronger feeling during the week ending October 30. Business was on a more confident basis, and while price advances did not follow the reaction, an early recovery which will readjust values is generally anticipated. Country markets in Wisconsin opened with prices reduced in line with lower costs, and offerings of dealers showed a considerable range, based upon individual ideas of what turn the market was likely to take. Toward the middle of the week trading began to take on a firmer tone and dealers who had quoted low prices found it difficult in some cases to handle all orders on account of having oversold their stocks. This situation, together with a generally firm feeling and more active demand, has caused many dealers to look for slightly higher prices than have prevailed recently.

Confidence in Distributing Markets.

Reports from distributing centers bear out this idea, as markets, especially at Chicago, ruled steady to firm following the early-in-the-week declines. After being adjusted somewhat to the country markets basis, prices asked generally held firm and were easily obtained. The tendency of buyers was to shop the market, but they were looking for goods. Although on the whole the amount of trading between dealers locally was far below normal, a fair volume of business was transacted, especially on styles which happened to be greatest in demand. The bulk of the sales were for small-sized lots and were mostly from out-of-town buyers. A great many hurry-up orders were received from jobbers and retailers who had allowed their stocks to get low on the falling market and who began to buy as soon as bottom prices seemed to have been reached. The continued talk regarding heavier receipts later on from districts where condenseries have recently closed is still causing dealers in eastern markets to hold off in their purchases of new cheese. The condensed-milk market is in a weak condition and the possibility of condensing being resumed in the immediate future is not a probability. Large quantities of milk, however, are going into butter instead of cheese.

Have Used Storage Cheese.

Interest in held cheese grows each week, partly because of seasonal demands, but more largely because of the facts that the quality of new cheese is none too dependable and that jobbers have been using their storage stocks the past few weeks and have accustomed their trade to cheese of this type. As a matter of fact, the proportion of really fine cheese is comparatively small and many dealers have expressed a great deal of confidence in cheese markets during the coming months for this reason. In their opinion the only cheese which it will be unprofitable to handle is that of questionable quality which even now does not share fully in the firmer condition of the markets. Export trade is slow as prices offered are still too low to result in orders being filled.

Tables giving Exports and Imports of Dairy Products during September will be found on Page 304 of this Issue.

Fruits and Vegetables

PRICES RECOVER SOMEWHAT UNDER REDUCED SUPPLIES.

[illegible] Cents per 100 Pounds More Than Last Week.

[illegible] fruits and vegetables [illegible] in point of shipments [illegible] middle of October. [illegible] 21,000 cars compared with 27,000 the third week [illegible] The movement [illegible] per week less [illegible] corresponding week last year. Unsettled markets and more or less car shortage have contributed to the rapid reduction of the movement. Potato prices [illegible] the week ending [illegible] Onion markets are stronger; [illegible] commodity nearly steady, and most [illegible] irregular.

Potatoes Sag Again.

Potatoes.—Prices [illegible] generally to decreasing shipments and [illegible] supplies. The [illegible] in general 10 to 20c, occurred in middle western markets; Chicago advanced 2½c to 5c per 100 lbs. sacked, car-lots, with similar gains at Cincinnati and Cleveland, while St. Louis and Kansas City were heavily supplied with little change in price. Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan shipping points averaged about 10c higher, ranging $1.75 to $1.95 f. o. b. New York and Pennsylvania shipping points advanced 10c, ranging $1.90 to $2 in the Rochester district f. o. b. New York Round Whites in consuming centers sold at $2.25 to $2.65. Most eastern markets showed little change, with supplies liberal and demand moderate. Shipments were 6,166 cars, compared with 6,356 the preceding week and with 5,869 during the corresponding week last season. About one-third of the movement came from the northern Lake region.

Apple Markets Slightly Stronger.

Apples.—The ruling price for Baldwins A2½ in western New York shipping sections was $4.25 per bbl., compared with $4 last week. Bulk sales ruled $4.25 per 100 lbs. Baldwins advanced 50¢ in New York City, ranging $4.50 to $5 per bbl. Barreled stock seems to be in much lighter supply than bulk fruit owing to the high cost of containers. Southeastern York Imperials recovered from a mid-week decline and closed $4.25 to $4.50 per bbl. Middle western Jonathans gained fully 50¢ in middle western markets, selling at $8.50 to $9.50. Northwestern boxed apples were nearly steady at shipping points, Extra Fancy Jonathans ranging $1.50 to $2.25 f. o. b. Consuming markets were somewhat irregular, but general range held about steady at $3 to $3.50. Shipments were 2,933 cars of boxed apples and 5,517 cars of barreled, compared with 3,265 cars boxed and 5,299 cars barreled the preceding week. Combined shipments decreased about one-eighth.

Onions Hold Firm.

Onions.—Price ranges strengthened in most consuming markets in response to decreasing supplies, but shipping points continued steady. Sacked yellow and red stock ranged $1.15 to $1.25 f. o. b., but sold at $1.25 to $1.75 per 100 lbs. in consuming markets, compared with $1.25 to $1.50 last week. Movement to storage is reported active in western New York. Shipments have decreased about one-half during the past two weeks with 590 cars, compared with 958 last week and 1,189 the preceding week. The movement now is about the same as at the corresponding time last season. The total car-lot movement of onions to date is only a few hundred cars above the shipments to November 1, last season.

Cabbage Dull and Weak.

Cabbage.—Western New York Danish type cabbage remained [illegible], ranging [illegible] f. o. b. shipping points. Consuming markets quoted this stock [illegible] weaker at $12 to $20. Shipments decreased over one-third; of 9-9 cars shipped nearly one-half were from New York state. It is reported that most of the late crop in New York will be put into storage.

Miscellaneous fancy vegetables.—Sweet potatoes followed a [illegible] steady range at $3 to $8 per bbl. for Virginia yellow stock in consuming markets. New Jersey yellow stock sold unchanged in Pittsburgh at $1.25 to $1.50 per bu. and Tennessee Nancy Halls sold at last week's lower range in Chicago at $1.25 to $1.50 per bu. hamper. Shipments decreased to 562 cars, compared with 636 last week and 550 a year ago. Nearly two-thirds of the movement is from Virginia.

New York Concord grapes sold slightly higher in eastern cities, ranging $1.40 to $1.65 per 12-qt. basket, compared with $1.30 to $1.60 last week. Michigan Concords ruled steady in Detroit at $1.50, while the same stock in 4-qt. baskets also sold nearly steady in middle western markets at 44 to 50c, fully maintaining the advance of the preceding week. Shipments are decreasing rapidly, with 2,873 cars, compared with 4,211 the preceding week, but are still much heavier than a year ago. California and New York State now furnish the bulk of the movement.

New York Bartlett pears are in limited supply and demand, ranging $2.25 to $3.25 per bu. basket in leading consuming markets. Pear shipments decreased nearly one-half, but are still three times as heavy as at the corresponding time a year ago. About two-thirds of the shipments are coming from New York State; others chiefly from the Middle West and Pacific coast.

New York cauliflower was dull and weak in most markets with little definite change in quotations ruling $2 per crate.

New York Golden Self-blanching celery declined 50c in New York at $2 to $2.50 per crate. Other markets ranged about steady at $3 to $3.50. Michigan celery in flats ranged 25c higher in Chicago at $1 to $1.25 per flat. St. Louis ruled steady at $1.35 per crate.

New York Big Boston lettuce sold lower in New York at $2 to $2.50, but advanced in Baltimore reaching $3 to $3.50 per crate. Other markets were inactive. Shipments increased sharply from New Jersey and New York with a total movement of 107 cars compared with 77 last week and 39 for corresponding week a year ago. California movement was also heavy.

Shipping movement of oranges and grapefruit is only about one-fourth that of the corresponding week last year.

Shipments of dry beans are increasing gradually but are light compared with the movement at this time a year ago. The total to date is 807 cars compared with 1,335 last season.

Heaviest Apple Shipping Months.

Shipments of apples to the city markets reach their height soon after the harvest season of the leading commercial varieties. Accordingly the peak of the receipts is reached a few weeks later in the North than in the South. New York and Boston have their heaviest unloads in November, while Philadelphia and Pittsburgh are at high points in October.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Sacked and Northern Round Whites, Sacked, per 100 Pounds.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	75	$1.65–1.75	$1.65–1.70	$2.00–2.25
Cincinnati	50	1.60	1.60	2.25–2.35
Cleveland	50	1.60	1.60	2.25–2.35
Detroit	50	1.60	1.60	2.25–2.35
Chicago	50	1.60	1.60	2.25–2.35
St. Louis	50	1.60	1.60	2.25–2.35
Kansas City	50	1.60	1.60	2.25–2.35

CABBAGE, New York and Northern Early and Late Domestic, Ton.

New York	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	10	$22.00–23.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	10	20.00–25.00	12.00–15.00	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	10	9.00–10.00	15.00–20.00	25.00–27.00
St. Louis	10	20.00–30.00	18.00–25.00	30.00–35.00
Kansas City	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ONIONS, Eastern Yellow, Middle Western Yellow Varieties, Sacked, per 100 Pounds.

New York	50	$1.25–1.75	$1.25–1.50	$3.00–3.50
Boston	10	1.40–1.60	1.25–1.50	3.50–3.75
Philadelphia	50	1.25–1.65	1.50	3.50–3.75
Baltimore	8	1.75–1.85	1.50	4.00–4.25
Pittsburgh	50	1.60–1.70	1.70–1.75	4.00–4.25
Cleveland	20	1.25–1.50	1.50	3.75
Cincinnati	15	1.25–1.60	1.30–1.40	3.00–3.00
Detroit	10	1.00–1.75	1.25–1.50	4.00–4.25
Chicago	20	1.25–1.50	1.25–1.75	3.25–4.00
St. Louis	10	1.60–	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City	20	1.60–1.70	1.60–1.70	3.75–4.00

APPLES, New York Ballintine A2½ Inches, Barrels.

New York	20	$4.00–5.00	$5.00	$7.00–7.50
Boston	60	4.00		
Philadelphia	10	4.00		7.50–8.00
Baltimore	8		[3] 4.00–4.25	[3] 7.00
Pittsburgh	85	[4] 4.00–4.50	[3] 3.00–3.50	7.50
Cleveland	75	4.00–4.50	4.50	[3] 7.50–7.75
Cincinnati	40	[3] 4.25–4.50	[3] 4.75	
Chicago	450	5.75–4.50	4.25–4.75	8.50–9.00
St. Louis	118	4.25		
Kansas City	55	[3] 3.50–3.50	[3] 7.00–8.00	[3] 8.50

APPLES, Northwestern Jonathans, Extra Fancy, Boxes.

New York	163	$3.00–3.25	$3.25–3.50	$3.00–3.15
Philadelphia	18	3.50	3.00–3.40	2.75–3.00
Chicago	224	[3] 3.00–3.60	[3] 3.10	3.20–3.30
St. Louis	32	[3] 3.00–3.45		
Kansas City	170	3.25–3.50	3.50–3.75	3.25–3.50

SWEET POTATOES, Virginia Yellow Varieties, Barrels.

New York	104	$3.00–3.25	$3.00–3.25	$3.25–3.75
Boston	34	4.00		4.00–4.13
Philadelphia	8	3.50	2.75	3.00–3.50
Baltimore		3.25–3.50		3.00–3.25
Pittsburgh	38	3.75–4.00	3.65–3.75	3.65–4.00
Cleveland	44	3.50	4.00	3.75–3.85
Cincinnati	10	4.00	4.00–4.25	4.10–4.25
Detroit	12	4.25	4.25	3.75–4.00
Chicago	50	4.00–4.25	4.00–4.25	4.00–4.25

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

Potatoes, per 100 lbs.			
Presque Isle, Me.	[1] $1.65–1.70	[1] $1.65–1.70	$2.08–2.13
Rochester, N. Y.	1.90–2.00	1.80–1.90	2.32–2.37
Waupaca, Wis.	1.75–1.95	1.40–1.50	2.30–2.35
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.83–1.98	1.53–1.63	2.25–2.35
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.75–1.80	1.40–1.45	2.40–2.50
Monte Vista, Colo.	1.50–1.60	1.30–1.40	
Cabbage, bulk ton.			
Rochester, N. Y.	9.00–16.00	10.00	28.00
Minneapolis, Minn.			33.00
Greeley, Colo. [2]	.30–.40	.40	
Onions, per 100 lbs.			
Rochester, N. Y.	1.25		4.00
Massachusetts pts.	1.15–1.25	1.15–1.25	
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.15	1.15	4.50
Apples.			
Rochester, N. Y., bbls.	4.25	4.00	
Spokane, Wash., bxs.	2.15–2.25		[9] 2.90–3.15

[1] Bulk per 100 lbs
[2] Car-lot sales.
[3] Colorado Brown Beauty.
[4] Red varieties.
[5] Southeastern York Imperials.
[6] Massachusetts Rhode Island Greenings.
[7] Middle Western Jonathans.
[8] Auction sales.
[9] Winesaps.

WESTERN POTATO PRICES SHOW SOME RECOVERY.

Demand Slow and Some Growers Holding for Better Markets—State Cooperation in Nebraska.

Digging has been nearly completed in Michigan potato sections. Warehouses are reported filled almost to capacity. Most of this stock is stored belongs to the growers who have preferred to store rather than to sell at recent prices. A local broker in the Grand Rapids section stated that at least 150,000 bus. were in storage at the station of Manton alone.

Heavy total shipments and the mild weather prevailing over the territory to which Michigan potatoes normally go, have contributed to make the marketing conditions very poor. The f. o. b. price gradually declined from about $1.90 to a range of $1.48 to $1.58 toward the end of October, with recovery to $1.80 about November 1. Prices to growers ranged from $1.30 in the Greenville section down to $1 for points in the extreme northern producing territory, with most of the stock bringing about $1.25 per 100 lbs. in bulk, the last of October.

The cooler weather and the rain of October 24-25, with the fact that shipments have been easing off somewhat, are influences which have given the market its first really strong tone.

Nebraska Growers Cooperate.

Considerable depression prevails in Nebraska potato sections. Growers planted seed worth $4 per bu. and are able to get only 80c to $1.10 for the crop at harvest time. Cash buyers who grade the stock at the cars throw out a great many potatoes which producers claim could be classed as No. 1s. A State cooperative potato growers' association, formed this year under the supervision of the State department of agriculture, sells car lots for a charge of 10c per 100 lbs. for growers who will grade and load the cars themselves. The larger part of the Kearney crop was handled through this association. The dry-land growers are slow to become members, choosing rather to be relieved by the cash buyers of the trouble of grading.

The crop in the two dry-land districts was very poor last year on account of dry weather, the yield averaging about 90 bus. to the acre. This year, on account of a normal rainfall, the acreage is expected to average its usual yield of 125 bus., making the total yield for these two districts about the same as last year, when the acreage was larger by 40%. The irrigated section is expected to produce a little lighter yield than it did last year; fields there run from 200 to 600 bus. to the acre, but the average is about 225. The liberal rainfall, which is a boon to the dry-land, acts somewhat as a detriment to the irrigated district.

Because there have been no droughts nor very wet weather, no appreciable amount of second growth has developed in the dry-land districts. Blight and insects are not common enemies of Nebraska potatoes. The usual large amount of shallow scab is found. The late varieties grown in western Nebraska this year are mostly Russetts and Bliss Triumphs. Shipments for the State will probably reach about 1,700 cars, according to local estimates.

More attention is being given by the State authorities to the matter of inspection. A general inspector now makes regular visits to the different shipping points to see that the local inspectors are enforcing the law. Beginning with this year, the State law provides that no unmarked stock shall be shipped except in seasons when, on account of crop shortage or other emergency, it may be permitted at the direction of the State secretary of Agriculture. The stricter policy in the matter of inspection is expected to raise the standard of Nebraska's product.

Local estimates range between 3,500 and 4,000 cars for the entire western slope section of Colorado. The quality of the crop in the Fruita section was much better than last year. Several of the growers used certified northern seed this season. These growers report a very satisfactory yield and stock practically free from disease. The same conditions obtain in the Delta-Montrose section where the growers used certified seed. Growers who planted old seed have produced a crop about on the par with the crop last year. The Rifle-Newcastle and the Carbondale districts report their crops to be practically disease free.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Oct. 30.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to date.	Same to same date last season.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Boxed	2,511	2,030	2,567	17,216	20,100	45,000
Barrels	6,026	6,030	6,022	28,045	25,000	41,000
Crabapples	6	1,072	1,500	23,100	18,000	24,000
Cantaloupes	16	57	190	300	500	2,000
Celery	364	5	324	4,000	2,000	4,000
Dry beans	180	2	195	800	1,500	3,000
Green corn	200	2	200	800	1,100	2,000
Grapes	2,500	1,777	3,000	13,000	10,000	20,000
Lettuce	22	103	5	1,200	1,000	2,000
Melons:						
Honeydew	107	34	77	1,100	7,000	7,000
California	60	4	200	1,200	2,000	3,000
Mixed fruit and vegetables	200	200	200	10,000	9,000	12,000
Onions	500	5	500	13,000	15,000	20,000
Peaches:						
Boxed	100	400	150	2,000	2,000	2,000
Barrels	200	200	100	2,000	2,000	2,000
Pears	600	1	1,000	6,000	6,000	10,000
Peppers						
Sweet corn	350		100	2,000	1,000	2,000
Watermelons	2,100		500	2,000	1,000	2,000
Total	15,375					175,571

Excellent Crop of Sweet Potatoes in Alabama.

Alabama is harvesting one of the best sweet potato crops in the history of the industry. The Bureau of Crop Estimates forecasts the State's production at 15,077,000 bus., or more than one-seventh of the crop for the entire country.

The price of sweet potatoes as well as of other farm products has declined steadily. However, owing to the heavy yield and excellent condition of the product, the farmers seem well satisfied with the returns.

Alabama consumes most of the home-grown crop, hence the commercial movement in carlots is no indication of the total market movement. Telegraphic advices from the various railway division superintendents of the State indicate a total movement of 298 cars to October 30.

At present the canners and curing houses are paying around 75¢ per bu. in wagon-loads to the growers. The grower who markets his crop in small lots to the retail trade direct is receiving from $1 to $1.25 per bu.

On account of a serious shortage of refrigerator car equipment, wine grapes are reported being shipped in box cars from the Fresno district in California.

Slump in Extracted Honey Prices Confirmed.

During the past month the downward trend of prices for extracted honey has continued in most markets, the increased movement still further depressing values. Both beekeepers and buyers report that large dealers have practically filled their winter supplies, hence the demand from local trade will be confined.

On Nov. 1, California producers were still trying to get 20c per lb. for white sage, while in New York the best grades of white clover extracted were quoted at 18c per lb. White clover extracted honey in Chicago was quoted at 17c per lb. for fancy grades and 16c per lb. for No. 1 grades, with a range of 15c to 16c per lb. for amber grades. In the Western States, extracted white clover was quoted at 16c per lb. for fancy and 15c per lb. for No. 1 grades. Light amber extracted honey was quoted at 14c per lb. for fancy and 13c per lb. for No. 1 grades. Extracted alfalfa honey was quoted at 15c per lb. for fancy and 14c per lb. for No. 1 grades.

Reports from Western States indicate that the bulk of the crop of comb honey has been moved. In California, White Sage was quoted at 20c per lb. for fancy and 19c per lb. for No. 1 grades. In New York, fancy white clover comb honey was quoted at 50 to 55c per lb.

Sales of comb honey in Western States showed slightly higher values than were quoted on Oct. 1. No. 1 White Clover honey was sold to jobbers at $3.75 per case of 24 sections. Vermont White Clover was quoted at $4 per 24-section case.

The dull feeling in Chicago was reflected in comb prices in that city. Western and Ohio No. 1 Alfalfa bringing $3.75 to $3.90 per 24-section case in sales to jobbers. No. 2 dark stock ranging $3.50 to $3.60.

The British Apple Market.

The report from the American Agricultural Trade Commissioner at London, November 1, quotes the following range of prices for apples in British markets: At London, Newtowns ranged from 23 to 25s. ($3.98 to $4.33) per box, conversions being made according to the rate of exchange prevailing on October 29, when 1s. was worth $0.173. The following sold by the bbl.: Yorks, 50 to 55s. ($8.66 to $9.53); Baldwins, 40 to 48s. ($6.93 to $8.32); Wealthys, 35 to 40s. ($6.06 to $6.93). A large quantity of pears was condemned. Kieffers, in sound condition, ranged from 60 to 72s. ($10.40 to $12.47) per bbl.; wasty stock sold from 10 to 30s. ($1.73 to $5.20).

At Manchester, Yorks ranged from 35 to 54s. ($6.06 to $9.36) per bbl.; Albemarles, 49 to 62s. ($8.49 to $10.74).

At Glasgow, Yorks sold from 33 to 50s. ($5.72 to $8.66) per bbl.; Hudson River Hubbardstons and Greenings, 29 to 35s. ($5.02 to $6.06); Baldwins, 30 to 38s. ($5.20 to $6.58).

At Liverpool, Pewaukees brought 45s. ($7.80) per bbl.; Kings, 54 to 57s. ($9.36 to $9.88); Twenty Ounces ranged from 40 to 45s. ($6.93 to $7.80); Greenings, 52 to 66s. ($9.01 to $11.43); Baldwins, 57 to 60s. ($9.88 to $10.40); Hubbardstons, 29 to 33s. ($5.02 to $5.72); Ben Davis, 30 to 39s. ($5.20 to $6.76).

Prospective supplies afloat are estimated at 112,000 bbls. The Government control of apple prices begins on November 15 as heretofore announced. (For control prices see The Market Reporter, August 21, page 119.)

Grain and Seeds

HOLDING OF WHEAT BEGINNING TO HAVE SOME EFFECT.

Uncertainty Characterizes Week's Grain Markets—General Upward Trend Noticeable.

In the grain markets during the week ending October 30 the chief characteristic—it can hardly be called a factor—was uncertainty. On only one day, Monday, did the markets develop real weakness, although there were times on several other days when there was weakness for a time, but not during the entire session. At no time during the week were prices again as low as on Monday. A decided upturn on Tuesday was the result of buying of all grains on reports of a large export business being done in wheat and considerable export buying of white corn by England.

Kansas City Market Reacts First.

Canadian wheat importations as the dominating factor of the previous two weeks took second place in general interest, giving way to the so-called "farmers' strike" for higher wheat prices in the Southwest. By Friday of the week under review, the action of the Kansas City market indicated that the farmers' movement was already beginning to have an effect. That is, Kansas City December wheat was a little higher as compared with Chicago, and decisively higher as compared with Minneapolis. The latter market has been feeling the depressing effect of Canadian importations, but this also should have had a depressing effect on Kansas City, because Minneapolis has been a big buyer of Kansas Hard Winter wheat. Yet Kansas City December, on Friday, advanced to 1¢ over Minneapolis. The relative strength of Kansas City December can be accounted for only by the belief in the grain trade that holding back wheat by the farmers of Kansas and Oklahoma will be a factor. Receipts of wheat at Kansas City and Omaha in the last few days have been rather large, but this wheat came from the houses of country shippers and did not represent recent farmers' deliveries.

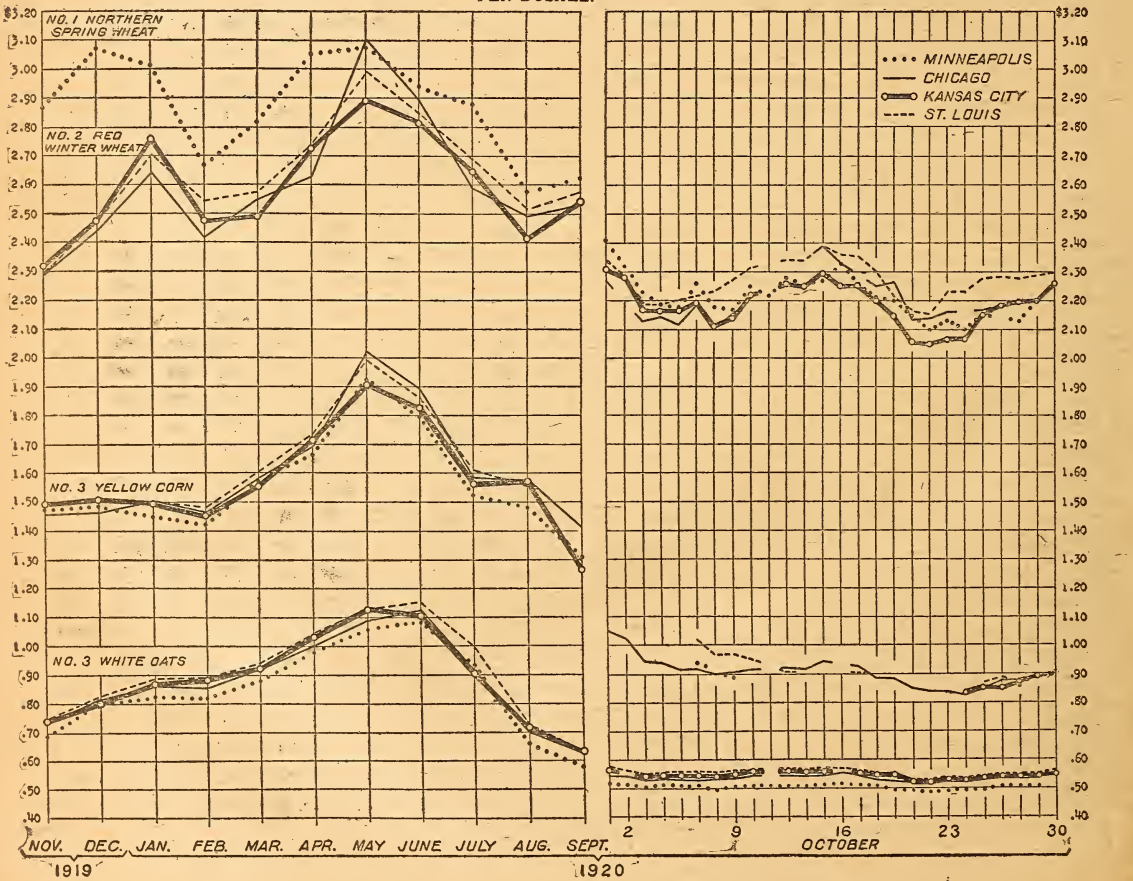
Argentine Crop News a Factor.

Because of the rather evenly balanced supply and demand conditions as regards the wheat crop of the world, the growing crops of Argentina and Australia are naturally being watched closely. This was indicated in the wheat markets of the United States on Friday, October 29, when a cable report from Argentina said that a heavy frost had damaged the growing crop. Prices both in this country and in the Winnipeg market responded at once, due to speculative buying, and advanced several cents. An hour or so later a cable from Broomhall, of Liverpool, who has direct Buenos Aires connections, denied the damage report and said the frost was light and warmer weather was predicted. This caused an instant reversal in the grain markets and most of the early advance was lost. This incident is given in this review not because it really has any importance itself, but as reflecting the sensitiveness of the markets of the world at this particular time. Wheat harvest in Argentina usually begins, or is well under way, about December 1, and in Australia a little later. Crop conditions from those two countries will have much more effect relatively than ever before, and their crop news will be watched as closely by the large markets of the United States as if the crops themselves were in Kansas or North Dakota instead of thousands of miles the other side of the Equator.

Milling Demand for Wheat is Slow.

In the milling business uncertainty is the chief feature. Flour demand is generally slow, beginning with the consumer and extending all the way up to the mills. Every-

AVERAGE CASH PRICES OF CERTAIN GRADES OF WHEAT, CORN, AND OATS, AT FOUR MARKETS.
PER BUSHEL.



one apparently feels uncertainty about prices and intends to get along with just as small stocks as possible until the general price situation has become stabilized.

In the week under review it was noticeable that corn traders paid especial attention to activities in the wheat pit, and frequently got their incentive in the fluctuations in wheat.

Yet corn in the Chicago market on Saturday, October 30, showed independent strength. This was not due to any changed conditions, however, but to heavy buying through several brokers, which was attributed to one of the large elevator companies. Corn closed higher, while wheat closed lower for the day.

Price changes for the week ending October 30 show great irregularity. That is, Chicago and Kansas City December wheat recorded a substantial increase, while Minneapolis and Winnipeg increased only moderately. The price changes in the December future for the week were as follows, compared with closing prices on Saturday, October 23: Chicago December wheat, 9¢, and December corn, 4½¢ higher. Minneapolis December wheat advanced 3¢; Kansas City, 11¼¢, and Winnipeg, 5¢ higher.

Closing prices on October 30 of the futures mentioned were, Chicago December wheat, $2.08¾, and corn, 81⅛¢; Minneapolis December wheat, $2.03¼; Kansas City, $2.04, and Winnipeg, $2.13¼.

Opening, November 1.—The grain markets were quiet on Monday in anticipation of election day. Chicago December wheat closed 1¢ higher, at $2.09¼. Corn closed ¼¢ lower, at 84⅜¢.

There was no session on Tuesday.

GRASS SEED PRICES.

(Continued from front page.)

Little change in prices for Kentucky bluegrass seed in the Kentucky section was noted during the past seven weeks. About $1.75 per bu. for cured, rough seed was being offered in that State and $1.25 to $1.50 in the Missouri-Iowa district. These latter prices are about 25¢ lower than were paid growers in that section on September 7.

Approximately 75% of the crop in Kentucky and 50% in Missouri had been disposed of by the last week of October. The quality of this season's crop in Kentucky is normal or a little above and about 10% better than the 1919 crop. In Missouri the quality is estimated to be about 93% normal and 80% of that of last year, when an unusually large crop of excellent quality was obtained.

No Demand For Orchard Grass.

No improvement from the sluggish movement of orchard grass seed two months ago is noted in reports received during the week ending October 30. Seedsmen were reluctant to bid $1 to $1.25 for country-run seed in the Kentucky-Indiana and the Ohio districts, and practically no firm bids were being made in the Virginia districts. These scattered bids represent declines of 25¢ a bushel during the past two weeks and net declines of 50 to 75¢ since the start of the season even though no imported seed has been received since June 15 of this year as compared with over 750,000 lbs. during the same period last year. In all sections that produce this seed commercially, the movement has been much below normal and in a few localities practically no movement of new-crop seed has taken place.

(Concluded on page 302, column 3.)

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets Week Ending Friday, Oct. 29.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tu.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
Chicago.							
Northern Spring	No. 2	206	200	211	.....	.....	.....
Dark Hard Winter	No. 1	.....	.....	213½	221	217	218½
Hard Winter	No. 1	208	205	214½	.....	215	217
	No. 2	206	205	.....	215½	213	215½
Red Winter	No. 2	216	.....	216½	.....	220	.....
Minneapolis.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 1	215	211	215	218	217	222
	No. 2	211	205	210	214	211	215
	No. 3	201	199	204	208	206	210
	No. 4	191	189	194	197	194	198
Northern Spring	No. 1	213	210	215	.....	213	220
	No. 3	198	195	.....	205	199	203
	No. 4	.....	186	188	191	.....	206
Kansas City.							
Dark Hard Winter	No. 1	.....	.....	211½	220	.....	222
	No. 2	206	208	212⅝	220	216⅜	220½
	No. 3	206⅜	.....	213½	216	215⅜	220
	No. 4	.....	.....	212	.....	215	216
Hard Winter	No. 1	201½	201	210	212	211	214½
	No. 2	200½	199	208	211	211	212⅜
	No. 3	198	193	208	211	209	211⅜
	No. 4	194	194	203	210½	210	207⅜
Red Winter	No. 1	207	208¼	217	220	.....	224
	No. 2	206⅜	206⅜	215	218	219½	220
	No. 3	.....	205	212	214	.....	.....
St. Louis.							
Red Winter	No. 1	223	225	229⅜	229	228	.....
	No. 2	223	223	227½	228	227½	228½
	No. 3	219	222	222	225	223½	.....

CORN.

Chicago.							
White	No. 1	86½	84½	86⅞	88	89	89½
	No. 2	86	84	85⅞	88	88⅝	89
	No. 3	85	83	.....	87½	.....	89
Yellow	No. 1	85½	83½	85⅛	87⅞	88	90
	No. 2	84½	83½	85	87⅞	88	90
	No. 3	83½	82½	85	87⅛	87½	89
Mixed	No. 1	84½	82½	84½	86½	87	89
	No. 2	84½	82	84½	86⅝	87½	89
	No. 3	83½	81½	.....	86¼	86⅜	88
	No. 4	.....	81¼	84	.....	.....	87
Minneapolis.							
Yellow	No. 1	86	86	.....	.....	.....	89
	No. 2	86	85	.....	.....	.....	89
Kansas City.							
White No. 2	No. 2	85	85	86	85	.....	87
	No. 3	.....	80	.....	81	83	84
Yellow No. 1	No. 1	.....	84	85	85	.....	.....
	No. 2	85	83	85	85	.....	.....
	No. 3	.....	83	85	85	87	89
Mixed	No. 2	79	81½	83	84	85	.....
	No. 3	76	80	.....	81	.....	84
St. Louis.							
White	No. 1	92	90	.....	90	89	89
	No. 2	92	89½	89	90	89	89
	No. 3	.....	.....	.....	88½	88	87½
Yellow	No. 1	91	87½	89	89	88	90
	No. 2	91	87	89	89	88½	89
	No. 3	.....	.....	87	88¼	87	.....

OATS.

Chicago.							
White	No. 1	54	54	54⅜	55½	55½	56
	No. 2	54	54	54½	55	55½	55⅜
	No. 3	52½	52¾	53	53½	53½	53½
	No. 4	51½	51	52	52½	52½	53
Minneapolis.							
White	No. 2	.....	51	50⅜	51⅜	51½	51½
	No. 3	49	49½	49½	50¼	50½	50½
	No. 4	48½	48⅜	49½	48⅜	49½	50
Kansas City.							
White	No. 2	.....	53	54⅜	54½	55	54⅜
	No. 3	52½	52⅜	53⅜	54	54	54⅜
	No. 4	.....	.....	53	53½	.....	53½
St. Louis.							
White	No. 1	.....	53½	54½	55½	55	.....
	No. 2	53½	53½	54⅝	55	54⅜	55¼
	No. 3	53½	53	54	54½	54½	54½
	No. 4	.....	.....	53⅜	53½	53½	54

RYE.

Chicago.							
No. 2		.....	.....	172½	176	174	176½
Minneapolis.							
Western	No. 2	167	166	169	170	171	171

The wool yield of Canada in the present year is placed at 18,000,000 lbs. as compared with 17,300,000 lbs. in 1919, according to the American consul at Manitoba. At 50¢ per lb. Canada's wool yield this year is worth $9,000,000.

GRAIN EXPORTS BY GRADE.

Week Ending Oct. 30.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Subclass and grade.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Total.
WHEAT.							
Total No. 2 Northern Spring	....	81	44	.....	.....	.....	125
Total No. 2 Amber Durum	....	143	105	.....	.....	.....	248
Hard Winter: No. 1	66	.....	40	32	13	.....	151
No. 2	49	19	.....	257	408	651	1384
Total Hard Red Winter	115	19	40	289	421	651	1535
Red Winter: No. 2	69	21	112	196	.....	.....	398
Total Soft Red Winter	69	21	112	196	.....	.....	398
Mixed: No. 1	158	.....	24	16	.....	.....	198
No. 2	40	191	.....	373	790	32	1426
No. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	262	262
Total mixed	198	191	24	389	790	294	1886
Sold on type sample	.....	254	.....	.....	.....	.....	[1] 542
Total, week ending Oct. 30	382	703	[2] 325	[3] 874	1211	945	4734
Total, week ending Oct. 23	162	737	645	502	964	1089	[4] 5901
CORN.							
No. 2 Mixed	....	17	....	150	.....	.....	167
Ungraded	....	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	157
Total, week ending Oct. 30	....	174	....	150	.....	.....	324
Total, week ending Oct. 23	....	340	....	120	.....	.....	460
BARLEY.							
Total ungraded, week ending Oct. 30	42	194	....	40	.....	.....	276
Total, week ending Oct. 23	....	77	....	35	59	....	[5] 761
RYE.							
No. 2 Western	.....	.....	60	220	.....	.....	280
Ungraded	138	854	.....	.....	.....	.....	992
Total, week ending Oct. 30	138	854	60	220	.....	.....	1272
Total, week ending Oct. 23	....	919	....	202	.....	.....	1121

[1] Includes 288,000 bus. from Portland, Oreg.
[2] Does not include 24,000 bus. Canadian wheat in bond from Philadelphia.
[3] Does not include 48,000 bus. Canadian wheat in bond from Baltimore.
[4] Includes 571,000 bus. from Port Arthur, Tex.; 482,000 bus. from Portland, Oreg.; 245,000 bus. from Astoria, Oreg.; 504,000 bus. from Seattle, Wash.
[5] Includes 590,000 bus. from San Francisco.

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tu.	We.	Thr.	Fri.
Chicago.							
Wheat	Dec.	199⅜	199⅛	209⅛	206	207¼	209½
	Mar.	193⅜	192⅜	202⅛	200	210⅛	203
Corn	Dec.	80⅝	80	82⅜	82	82⅜	83⅞
	May	86	86⅜	88⅜	88⅛	88⅛	89½
Oats	Dec.	53⅛	53⅛	54⅜	54	54⅜	54⅝
	May	58⅜	58⅛	59⅜	59⅛	59½	59⅝
Kansas City.							
Wheat	Dec.	192⅛	193⅛	203⅛	200⅛	202⅜	204⅜
	Mar.	187⅜	187⅛	196⅜	194⅛	196⅛	197⅜
Corn	Dec.	73⅝	73⅛	75⅜	75⅛	75⅜	77
	May	79⅜	79⅜	82⅛	81⅛	81⅜	82⅜
Oats	Dec.	52⅛	52⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅜	53⅜
	May	57	57⅛	58⅜	58⅜	58½	58⅝

RECEIPTS OF WHEAT FOR SEPTEMBER.

A report of receipts, and quality in terms of carload, inspected or carlots at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States Grain Standards Act.

Subclass and grade		Minneapolis	Duluth	Milwaukee	Chicago	Buffalo	New York	Philadelphia	Boston	Baltimore	New Orleans	Galveston	Kansas City, Mo. and Kans.	Omaha	Wichita	Fort Worth	St. Louis and East St. Louis	Indianapolis	Peoria	Toledo	Portland	All other inspection points	Total, September, 1920	Total, August, 1920	Total, July-September, 1920	Total, July-September, 1919
Durum:	No. 1	2337	866	1	66	9	12					3	2	2				1		10	11	271	3551	987	4538	1287
	No. 2	1079	268	5	14	8	20				2			2				1		6	4	10	1379	435	1814	908
	No. 3	1	3	6	17	4	2							2				4		1	2	2	39	7	46	178
	All others	3709	1	4	24	2	3				3			197	18		4			7	1	8	3974	1	3975	371
	Total	7126	1138	16	121	23	37				5	3	2	203	18	1	4	6		24	18	291	8943	1430	10373	2744
Hard Red Spring:	No. 1	82	22	2	3	15	5							1	20		1			1	2	2	154	617	771	350
	No. 2	35	11	2	32		1	1			1	2	3	4			1			9	20	20	121	120	241	140
	No. 3	33	11	7	6		2	6		1	7	2	1	3						1	13	37	125	14	139	347
	All others	54	27	11	72	1	1	5			62	83	109	33	1		18			3	1	121	602	316	1319	3612
	Total	194	71	24	216	16	9	12		1	107	103	113	65	1		20			30	83	371	1444	700	3831	13.55
Red Spring:	No. 1										1									7	6	14			16	112
	No. 2	8																		2	2	7	1		11	63
	No. 3																			3		3	4		15	64
	All others	2	2																		5	9	12		36	89
	Total	8	2								1									12	13	33	17		78	328
Total Hard Red Spring		8327	1337	62	361	23	250	15		1	171	113	216	229	2		24	6		74	116	1296	7619	6170	24339	22797
Amber Durum:	No. 1	140	207											1		1						18	367	125	541	329
	No. 2	406	1026		1		266	3						2								65	1768	57	2068	1453
	No. 3	164	210			1	3							3								15	396	24	1411	496
	All others	87	100				1							1								14	203	135	546	423
	Total	797	1543		1	1	270	3						7		1						115	2757	970	5147	2701
Durum:	No. 1	14	30								1	6										8	59	14	81	68
	No. 2	59	248				10				1	11		7		1						21	368	71	529	450
	No. 3	69	93									11		3								9	159	19	240	155
	All others	60	61	1								8		3								10	143	12	193	185
	Total	202	432	1			10				2	36		13		1						58	729	116	1043	859
Red Durum:	No. 1	50	274																			9	333	97	439	102
	No. 2	38	57	1																		5	101	28	153	76
	No. 3	7	19											1								3	30	11	55	18
	All others	8	20											2								2	32	11	49	23
	Total	112	370	1										3								19	505	124	696	219
Total Durum		1111	2350	2		1	280	23			2	36		23		2						190	4020	1219	6986	3779
Dark Hard Winter:	No. 1	494	62	5	27	12	43	9	16		2	22	91	59	23	8	27			8	63	416	1302	1423	3414	1055
	No. 2	178	12	9	13	23	4	5			1	54	325	48	200	6	50			7	97	596	1635	1620	3852	2245
	No. 3	82			3	20	4					54	217	13	103	1	34			2	30	404	1037	944	2385	1914
	All others	24	2	1	1	13	2					13	113	12	107	1	20				8	189	503	351	924	1138
	Total	778	76	15	44	70	56	14	16		3	143	746	132	525	16	131			17	198	1605	4385	4311	10724	6352
Hard Winter:	No. 1	144	10	14	452	113	833	198	147	710	1526	1136	1167	438	79	17	368	9	7	9	60	1709	9278	13275	27823	6210
	No. 2	89	8	13	215	36	1130	226	73	491	1345	1663	1935	677	320	19	128	1		3	25	2705	11102	10141	27945	28921
	No. 3	28	3	6	60		164	7	25	55	269	553	736	476	99	19	49				6	851	3406	4251	13483	27375
	All others	22	2	5	38	7	29	18	44	33	240	416	751	534	177	28	46		1		5	928	3324	3306	11974	21129
	Total	283	23	38	765	156	2216	449	289	1295	3380	3768	4589	2125	675	83	591	10	8	12	102	6253	27110	30973	80325	83635
Yellow Hard Winter:	No. 1				1			1			8	8	4				1			1	2	3	24	51	108	610
	No. 2				1						1	2	6	1			1				1	14	27	50	147	2891
	No. 3										1	1	4	2			1				1	6	18	13	68	3386
	All others				3						2						1					4	10	28	82	2463
	Total				5			1			12	6	14	3			4			1	4	27	77	142	407	9350
Total Hard Red Winter		1061	99	53	814	226	2272	464	305	1295	3395	3917	5249	2230	1200	99	723	10	8	30	304	7835	31752	35456	91456	99337
Red Winter:	No. 1	13		8	89	8	467	116	88	330	322	144	239			1	408	48	12	3	39	626	2961	5622	10735	5921
	No. 2	5		25	139	22	716	493	83	684	503	179	446	1		8	700	119	133	6	32	1289	5588	9871	20911	43987
	No. 3	3		11	60	15	105	211	9	248	203	233	159		1	6	202	61	126		10	546	2209	3256	8116	41089
	All others		1	4	43	22	53	524	46	635	310	283	231			33	161	71	104	3	5	445	2974	2638	7670	24033
	Total	21	1	48	331	67	1341	1344	226	1897	1338	839	1075	1	1	48	1471	299	380	12	86	2906	13732	21357	47432	120035
Red Walla:	No. 1																			35	35	28	96	58	235	270
	No. 2																			28	35	18	81	30	147	116
	No. 3																			3	3	4	10	3	15	33
	All others																			28		4	32	3	36	27
	Total																			94	73	54	221	94	433	446
Total Soft Red Winter		21	1	48	331	67	1341	1344	226	1897	1338	839	1075	1	1	48	1471	299	380	106	159	2960	13953	21451	47865	120481
Hard White:	No. 1											2								7	8	34	51	44	155	1425
	No. 2										2									100	41	52	195	158	481	803
	No. 3											1								44	37	35	117	119	329	296
	All others																			16	38	27	81	90	269	276
	Total										2	3								167	124	148	444	411	1234	2800
Soft White:	No. 1					1	6	1		4	3		4	1			1				50	86	137	62	287	566
	No. 2			2		20	38	2	1	36	29	3	14	6		2	15			24	321	573	1086	270	1567	2440
	No. 3					9	13	2	1	15	2	3	1	2			1			14	9	85	197	116	373	1006
	All others					16	13			6	1		1				2			1	11	8	59	54	128	403
	Total			2		46	70	5	2	61	35	6	20	9		2	19			39	431	752	1499	502	2365	4415
Total Common White				2		46	70	5	2	61	37	9	20	9		2	19			206	555	900	1943	913	3599	7305
White Club:	No. 1										18									109	35	209	391	216	699	2488
	No. 2										18									170	300	259	749	454	1352	1384
	No. 3						1				3									68	193	146	411	134	629	492
	All others						1				5									6	29	19	60	14	85	202
Total White Club						4					44									353	577	633	1611	818	2766	4566
Mixed Wheat:	No. 1	219	1012	1	295	18	274	2	77	13	691	135	233	21	3	3	301	26	2	16	156	473	3971	2741	7876	2232
	No. 2	249	1291	11	141	34	957	139	8	130	837	396	170	47	11	19	70	3	1	48	272	771	5835	2526	9817	9443
	No. 3	109	551	10	60	23	159	26	7	59	200	189	50	28	9	14	22	1	2	20	124	334	1097	1522	4985	7744
	All others	99	271	17	41	13	49	10	7	22	148	81	53	90	12	53	21	1	5	4	22	281	1300	932	3369	4316
Total Mixed Wheat		676	3125	39	537	88	1439	177	99	224	1876	801	506	186	35	89	414	31	10	88	574	1859	12878	7721	26047	23735
Total, September, 1920		11076	6912	213	2043	455	5662	2028	632	3478	6863	5714	7166	2707	1238	240	2654	349	398	857	2285	15825	78792			
Total, August, 1920		7037	1345	164	4681	752	5284	2026	619	4919	6929	5375	7907	3482	1391	563	3281	1054	547	229	1478	14704		73769		
Total, July-September, 1920		24373	10120	471	8093	1484	14564	5177	1394	11338	17452	15591	21488	8804	3666	1034	8431	2070	1404	1183	4323	40938			203045	
Total, July-September, 1919		28877	2323	1794	36815	3924	12909	8978	1967	10508	4998	7245	44138	11401	7482	3046	20925	4704	3668	1088	2657	61952				282000

RECEIPTS OF OATS FOR SEPTEMBER.

Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States Grain Standards Act.

Points at which received.	White.						Mixed.						Red.						Black and Gray.						Total, Sept., 1920.	Total, August, 1920.	Total, Sept., 1919–Sept., 1920.	Total, Oct., 1918–Sept., 1919.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	Total.				
Chicago	28	1,383	1,913	61	62	3,449	12	12	8	3	32	67	3	2	1	1		7		1				1	3,524	3,449	19,771	19,474
Minneapolis	9	213	1,026	82	63	1,391		2	1	1		4													1,395	1,391	5,961	5,961
Omaha	7	200	1,222	197	59	2,053				23		23													2,076	2,053	5,961	5,961
Peoria	30	342	148	19	66	613		1				1													614	613	1,468	1,468
St. Louis and East St. Louis	87	327	202	33	41	1,210	23	21	6		2	85	20	30	4	5		59							1,354	1,210	3,423	3,423
Duluth	41	59	228	92	63	483																			483	483	2,000	2,000
Indianapolis	10	64	33	11	1	119	7	15		1		23		1				1							143	119	1,109	1,109
Omaha	4	194	381	110	12	701								1				1				1		1	703	701	1,966	1,966
Peoria	2	58	62	3	2	129	1	1				2		1				1							132	129	1,000	1,000
Omaha		285	317	10	2	614	2	2	1			5		1			1	2							621	614	1,913	1,913
Cincinnati		194	65	42	4	305	2	7				9													314	305	2,000	2,000
Memphis	17	189	67	4	8	285		6				6	4	41	31	11	1	118		1		1		1	410	285	2,000	2,000
Louisville	17	111	52	6	2	200	2	1				3													203	200	1,000	1,000
Kansas City, Kans. and Mo.																												
Toledo	7	81	319	22	3	432		3	4	1	3	11	6	122	41	13		182							625	700	1,911	1,911
Philadelphia	3	104	24	23	64	218																			218	218	1,000	1,000
Denver		5	72	16	3	94			1			1													95	94	1,000	1,000
Evansville	6	115	143	1	9	274	2	10	2		2	16	8	12	44	3	2	69	205					205	564	555	1,118	1,118
Detroit	21	177	124	25	8	355								2				2							357	355	1,000	1,000
Seattle	39	20	12	12		73													1					1	74	73	1,000	1,000
Portland	6	31	4	3		100							21	22		1	2	46							146	100	1,000	1,000
Cleveland	1	17	134	19	72	343																			343	343	1,000	1,000
Dubuque	2	50	350	110	21	643																			643	643	1,000	1,000
New Orleans	1	62	62	2	6	163			1			1													164	163	1,000	1,000
Fort Worth		3	9		1	13							3	40	11	6	13	73							86	107	1,000	1,000
Baltimore			67	9	4	179			1			1													180	179	1,000	1,000
Sioux City	1	83	105	13	1	203																			203	203	1,000	1,000
Boston	8	14	3	1	7	26																			26	26	1,000	1,000
Atlanta	5		2			5								2				2							7	49	49	49
Galveston		6				6		1				1													7	37	147	147
Wichita																										61	61	61
All other inspection points	108	1,083	1,233	248	204	2,876	1	16	20	6	12	55	20	108	28	30	27	213	1	1		1		3	3,147	3,551	11,134	11,138
Total, September, 1920	773	8,456	10,624	1,970	853	23,676	54	111	41	11	60	277	96	653	231	107	65	1,152	2	5	4	2	1	14	25,119	24,459		
Total, August, 1920	902	8,333	9,409	736	540	19,920	67	194	12	27	58	358	111	701	231	94	2	1,139	11	20	10	3	7	52	21,469			
Total, July 1–Sept. 30, 1920	1,995	18,219	20,011	3,702	1,659	50,742	187	509	192	50	141	1,109	239	1,915	631	182	159	3,126	22	23	13	8	6	90	55,067			
Total, July 1–Sept. 30, 1919	1,552	16,087	28,618	6,811	1,023	54,091	137	669	516	242	128	1,692	192	777	1,502	609	1,006	4,086	47	40	31	35	20	173		60,298		

RECEIPTS OF SHELLED CORN FOR SEPTEMBER.

Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States Grain Standards Act.

Points at which received.	White.						Yellow.						Mixed.						Total, September, 1920.	Total, August, 1920.	Total, October, 1919–September, 1920.	Total, October, 1918–September, 1919.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others	Total.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All others	Total.				
Chicago	1,069	467	49	12	57	1,654	3,033	1,245	155	56	182	4,671	678	576	175	46	250	1,725	8,050	2,101	46,151	50,363
Omaha	17	111	84	29	24	265	30	154	118	16	25	349	1	141	91	31	4	322	938	891	17,053	18,009
Peoria	35	16	5	1	14	71	319	141	19	3	28	510	74	62	14	9	46	205	786	715	14,550	14,143
Kansas City, Kans. and Mo.	5	65	38	17	27	152	26	33	13	4	10	92	12	111	71	45	63	302	546	347	10,733	13,754
St. Louis and East St. Louis	120	173	43	18	21	375	194	213	35	13	27	452	66	143	48	14	36	357	1,134	686	17,036	16,839
Milwaukee	74	60	4	7	14	159	349	199	51	14	40	650	65	88	22	10	25	210	1,019	424	10,102	4,844
Indianapolis	49	258	39	3	16	365	92	302	24	6	13	437	5	51	7	2	8	73	875	424	14,133	13,032
Minneapolis	8	8	2		3	21	165	95	23	8	24	315	40	36	15	7	17	115	451	264	9,378	6,432
Buffalo	3	2	1			6	129	243	24	9	9	414	13	21	2	1	3	40	460	426	3,924	5,451
Cincinnati	35	50	14		1	100	43	90	11	2	7	153	8	32	11	3	2	56	309	230	4,705	3,741
Memphis	16	37	6		1	60	26	66	5		9	106		2		1	15	18	184	130	3,511	2,173
Louisville	16	107	16	3	3	145	15	34	1	2		52		2	2			6	203	189	3,585	1,970
Sioux City	6	24	4	1		35	38	72	25	3	5	142	7	16	8		5	36	214	200	2,525	2,958
Philadelphia							17	11		2	18	48	1				1	2	50	55	1,072	835
Nashville	30	62	4	4	3	103	7	36	1		6	70		6	1		1	8	181	138	2,651	1,785
Cleveland	1	3				4	17	22	7		4	50		3			1	4	58	29	823	1,036
Baltimore	1		1			2	5	22	1		15	43		2				2	47	239	2,018	1,648
New Orleans	3	5	1		5	14	31	116	16	2	9	174	1	4			12	17	205	61	1,711	1,128
Denver	4		2		1	7	11	4	2			17	28	16	3	2	4	53	77	111	2,432	2,097
Detroit	4	5				9	21	22	8		3	54		7				7	70	39	1,133	1,545
Wichita			1			1							1	5	6		4	16	17	20	463	807
Seattle	1	1				2	20	18	8			46							48	50	585	412
Fort Worth	13				4	17	2	12	2		2	18	6	2	1		20	29	64	34	746	646
Portland	1	1				2	5	11	7	1	1	25	1				1	2	28	28	292	191
San Francisco																					22	16
Atlanta																				1	22	47
Boston																				2	343	16
Galveston	3				1	4								2			2	4	8	2	102	74
Duluth							3	2	1		1	7		1	1			2	9	4	59	51
New York	1					1	8	3	1		2	14	2					2	17	24	526	1,454
All other inspection points	278	477	147	24	96	1,022	422	633	168	31	69	1,323	131	272	110	28	206	747	3,092	2,042	42,538	30,987
Total, September, 1920	1,793	1,932	461	119	291	4,596	5,001	3,824	726	172	509	10,232	1,157	1,601	568	201	764	4,311	19,139			
Total, August, 1920	575	952	260	77	232	2,096	1,996	1,852	386	100	741	5,075	503	855	405	102	1,054	2,919		10,090		
Total, October, 1919–September, 1920	5,330	12,426	10,542	11,757	6,083	46,198	16,454	22,829	17,878	30,665	24,291	112,115	4,040	10,725	10,593	14,419	19,798	59,581			217,894	
Total, October, 1918–September, 1919	1,980	9,232	11,680	10,177	18,687	51,756	5,766	15,394	21,360	24,320	34,766	101,606	1,434	6,550	9,372	9,040	24,911	51,307				204,669

Hay and Feed

HAY MARKET LIFELESS WITH VERY LIGHT RECEIPTS.

Practically No Shipping Demand—Buying for Immediate Needs Only—No Surplus Stocks.

Reports of the hay market situation for the week ending Oct. 30 show practically no changes from the previous week. The market is dull. Receipts are very light and the few notices of shipment being received do not indicate any material increase during the coming week.

Farm work and unsatisfactory prices are factors in the light movement of hay from producers. Most dealers are buying for their immediate needs only, expecting further price reduction when receipts become larger. At this season, however, sudden changes in the weather will no doubt cause a lively demand from consuming sections where stocks are very light. Receipts in carloads at the principal markets for the weeks ending Oct. 23 and 30 were as follows:

	Oct. 30.	Oct. 23.		Oct. 30.	Oct. 23.
Boston	....	148	Pittsburgh	117	106
New York	249	276	Cincinnati	205	155
Philadelphia	83	79	Chicago	239	334
Memphis	35	58	Minneapolis	42	65
Kansas City	341	433	Los Angeles	82	82
St. Louis	264	184	Omaha	132	110

Timothy Price Trend Downward.

Timothy.—Quotations on timothy hay in several of the markets were higher because of the very light receipts, especially of the better grades. However, the trend of prices continues downward, and the average price of No. 1 timothy at the principal markets is now about $31.75 per ton, which is 75¢ lower than on Oct. 15 and $3.50 lower than on Sept. 15.

Receipts at New York were much lighter than were expected and were not equal to the local demand, causing prices to advance about $2.50 per ton during the latter part of the week. Good hay is being held for $44 per ton in that market. Scarcity of offerings of high-grade hay caused advances in the price of those grades at Atlanta, Jacksonville, and Kansas City also. The poorer grades sell very slowly, however, and generally at wide discounts. Other markets are unchanged or lower with demand limited and sales confined mostly to local dealers and consumers.

Alfalfa Prices Advance $1.

Alfalfa.—The price of alfalfa advanced about $1 per ton during the week at Kansas City, Omaha, and other important markets. The advance was due more to the very light receipts than to any increase in the demand. Only a few shipping orders are being received by shippers in the distributing markets and practically all of the hay arriving is being sold locally. Poor grades continue dull and dealers are urging shipment of the better grades only at this time.

Producers consider present prices unequal to the cost of production and therefore are moving little alfalfa to market.

Light stocks and shortage of cars in the extreme Northwest and the continued dry weather in California are causing a firmer tone to the hay markets on the west coast.

(Concluded on page 302, column 1.)

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS OCT. 30.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Baltimore.[1]	Atlanta.	Jacksonville.	Memphis.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Pittsburgh.	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Duluth.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	43.00	32.50	33.50	35.00	38.00	34.00	33.50	28.50	32.50	31.00	23.00	25.00	.....	[2]23.50	.....
Standard timothy	41.50	31.50	33.00	34.00	37.00	.....	31.00	28.00	30.50	29.00	22.00	.....	.....	22.00	.....
No. 2 timothy	40.50	30.50	32.50	32.00	36.00	32.00	28.00	27.00	28.50	25.00	20.00	23.00	.....	[2]20.00	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	40.50	30.50	30.00	34.00	37.00	33.00	29.00	27.00	29.00	28.00	20.00	.....	.....	[2]22.50	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	38.00	.....	29.50	34.00	36.00	.....	27.00	26.00	31.00	25.00	19.00	.....	.....	21.00	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	30.00	.....	25.00	19.00	.....	.....	[2]22.00	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	33.00	37.00	33.00	34.00	31.00	.....	30.00	[2]28.00	.....	22.00	26.00	29.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	30.00	35.50	31.00	28.50	30.00	.....	25.00	[2]26.00	.....	19.00	22.00	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	24.00	34.00	23.00	24.50	27.00	.....	20.00	[2]24.00	.....	15.00	18.00	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00	.....	.....	20.00	21.00	22.00	15.50	15.50	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00	.....	.....	16.00	19.00	20.00	11.50	12.00	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	14.00	14.00	14.50	[3]10.50	.....
Barley hay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.00	40.00	.....	.....	37.00	38.00	33.00	30.00	30.00	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	40.00	43.00	41.00	39.00	.....	34.50	33.50	38.00	40.00	34.00	.....	.....	.....	29.00	.....
Hard winter	39.50	40.00	.....	39.00	37.50	.....	33.50	36.00	38.00	33.00	.....	.....	27.00	28.50	42.00
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	40.00	39.50	39.00	40.00	42.00	.....	.....	37.00	37.00	33.00	28.50	29.00	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	40.00	.....	41.00	41.00	.....	42.00	40.00	44.00	43.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter	40.00	41.00	.....	40.00	41.50	.....	38.00	42.00	41.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.00	.....	39.00	34.50	.....	.....	29.00	.....	.....
Rye middlings	.....	40.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.00	38.00	32.00	28.00	.....	26.50	.....	.....
High-protein meals:															
Linseed	54.00	55.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.00	56.00	53.50	56.00	54.00	.....	60.00	.....	.....
Cottonseed (41 per cent)	.....	48.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.00	.....	47.50	47.00	48.00	48.50	.....	.....	.....
Cottonseed (36 per cent)	47.00	45.75	.....	39.00	39.50	37.00	39.00	42.00	45.00	43.50	44.00	.....	.....	.....	46.00
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	45.00	.....	40.00	32.00	31.50	35.00	40.00	30.00	34.00	.....	27.50	31.00	.....
Velvet bean meal	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gluten feed	.....	43.50	51.00	.....	.....	.....	42.00	44.00	48.18	43.75	48.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hominy feed	.....	41.00	43.00	43.00	.....	.....	33.00	39.00	40.00	34.00	33.00	.....	31.00	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	52.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.00	50.00	48.00	34.00	34.50	.....	.....	[3]48.00
Beet pulp	.....	53.00	52.00	.....	57.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.00	48.00	.....	.....	.....	41.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Rolled.

COOL WEATHER FAILS TO IMPROVE DEMAND FOR FEEDS.

Prices Generally Lower—Action of Shipping Board Expected to Increase Production.

The cold weather experienced during the past week in northwestern and northeastern territory did not result in higher prices for mill feeds. On the contrary, quotations on a number of feedstuffs were materially lower and prices of others held barely steady. Several factors account for the absence of the heavy demand normally present at this season of the year. One is that the country trade is receiving season bran and other feeds contracted for several months ago at materially higher prices and is having difficulty in disposing of such feeds at cost, principally because of abundant supplies of locally produced forage.

Flour Mills Reopen.

The news that the Shipping Board had reduced the differentials between flour and wheat for export from 25¢ to 5¢ per 100 lbs., which caused the immediate reopening of flour mills in Nebraska and other sections, had a bearish effect and the report that wheat stocks in milling centers were improving, Minneapolis showing an increase of approximately 600,000 bus. during the early part of the week, filled the feed trade with optimism as to future supplies. Present stocks are in excess of requirements, Lake ports reporting holdings of 11,060 tons of mill feeds other than grain mixtures on October 29 compared to 4,630 tons on October 8.

Retail quotations remain largely conjectural. Price reports received from various sections show that farmers are paying in some instances $5 to $10 per ton more to one dealer than to another in the same section.

Wheat mill feeds.—Quotations were reduced from $1 to $2.50 per ton, heavy wheat feeds showing the greatest decline. Kansas City reports a poor demand for brown shorts and a reduction in price of $2 per ton on October 28. Duluth quotes flour middlings at $36. Red dog is offered around $50 in the Minneapolis market and mixed feed at $29 in Kansas City. Larger offerings are expected from now on because of the improved export flour situation. Active buying of Canadian feeds in northeastern territory at prices considerably lower than those asked by domestic mills is reported. Country demand is unimproved. Stocks generally are larger than normal for this time of the year.

Cottonseed meal and cake.—The reduced price at which the various grades are offered has not resulted in any material increase in new business. Cincinnati quotes 36% meal at $42. The prevailing price in Los Angeles, where arrivals were heavy, was $46 for same grade. Other northwestern markets report large supplies. Trading in the Southeast is light because of poor collections. Northeastern markets are showing a weak undertone, due to the resale of feed bought weeks ago at higher figures. A good inquiry for hulls is reported in southeastern territory. Export business for meal and cake is lacking.

Linseed meal.—Little activity is reported in the linseed-meal market. A few northwestern mills appeared anxious sellers during the week when prices dropped to $55 per ton, Chicago. Northeastern markets continue to quote around $50 f. o. b. mill. Demand is scattered. Stocks are reported to be large. While prices of other feeds have declined from 40 to 66% within the last five months, linseed meal has shown a decline of only 18%.

Gluten feed.—The continued decline in gluten feed has materially slowed up the

(Concluded on page 302, column 1.)

Cotton

PRICES FOR SPOTS AND FUTURES ADVANCE SLIGHTLY.

Sharp Fluctuations Characterize Price Movements—Spot Demand Increases.

Prices for both spots and futures advanced slightly during the week ending October 30. The average price of Middling as determined from the quotations supplied by the 10 designated spot markets closed at 21.05¢ per lb. on October 30 as compared with the close of the previous week of 20.55¢ and 38.92¢ for the corresponding day in 1919. Saturday's average price was the lowest average for the week. The highest average price, 21.89¢, was reached on Tuesday.

During the week December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 28 points and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 9 points. The highest closing price for December contracts at New York during the week was 22.15¢, reached on Tuesday. The highest closing price for December contracts at New Orleans, 21.55¢, was also reached on Tuesday. December future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 15.38 pence per lb. on October 29, as compared with 15.24 pence the previous week and 23.49 pence for the corresponding day in 1919.

There was a slight increase in the spot demand during the week. The total sales at the designated markets (not including Dallas) reported for the week ending October 30 amounted to 97,630 bales, as compared with 75,299 bales for the previous week and 163,422 bales for the corresponding week in 1919.

Reports received concerning the markets for cotton fabrics indicate that the inactivity which has characterized the market for several months still prevails and that the recent drastic reductions in prices for manufactured goods have not stimulated any appreciable demand.

Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to Oct. 29.

To—	Bales. 1920	1919
Great Britain	388,598	515,911
France	168,613	85,236
Germany	177,041	79,570
Italy	66,340	60,872
Japan and China	5,650	45,136
Other countries	153,589	274,615
Total	959,831	1,061,340

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Oct. 29.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	Bales. 1920	1919
Port receipts	1,519,779	1,505,030
Port stocks	1,120,134	1,003,923
Interior receipts	1,792,610	1,777,335
Interior stocks	1,217,067	1,089,168
Into sight	2,880,827	2,886,260
Northern spinners' takings	362,550	533,164
Southern spinners' takings	725,383	718,006
World's visible supply of American cotton	3,519,062	3,496,831

Figures at hand indicate that the exports for the week ending October 29 amounted to 156,586 bales, compared with 111,982 bales the previous week and 78,000 bales for the corresponding week in 1919, and that the total exports from August 1 to October 29 amounted to 959,831 bales, against 1,061,340 bales in 1919.

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Prices of Middling spot cotton for October 30 and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending October 30 in each of these markets (not including Dallas) as reported to the Bureau of Markets.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	300	300	300	200	250	300	400	300	400	275	303
Strict Good Middling	250	200	250	175	200	250	300	250	300	250	243
Good Middling	200	150	200	125	150	200	200	200	200	200	183
Strict Middling	100	100	100	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	98
Middling	**21.00**	**21.75**	**21.50**	**21.00**	**21.00**	**21.00**	**20.70**	**20.75**	**21.25**	**20.50**	**21.05**
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	200	225	200	250	150	200	300	200	225	225	218
Low Middling	500	500	500	500	400	600	500	400	450	525	488
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	700	700	700	750	600	1,000	800	600	650	700	720
Good Ordinary [2]	900	850	900	950	750	1,200	1,000	800	950	925	923
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	100	150	150	150	100	100	200	Even.	200	75	123
Strict Middling	200	250	250	250	150	200	300	100	300	175	218
Middling [2]	400	450	400	400	300	400	500	200	450	350	385
Strict Low Middling [2]	500	650	650	650	450	500	700	400	700	575	578
Low Middling [2]	800	850	950	900	650	750	1,000	600	1,000	875	838
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	400	350	400	400	250	400	450	100	450	500	370
Strict Middling [2]	500	450	550	550	350	500	600	200	550	600	485
Middling [2]	800	650	700	700	450	600	700	300	700	700	630
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	400	600	500	500	250	400	700	100	550	550	455
Strict Middling [2]	500	800	650	650	350	500	800	200	650	650	575
Middling [2]	900	900	800	800	450	600	900	300	750	750	715
Sales for week, bales	2,154	1,338	4,961	228	15,150	6,751	.....	39,871	14,858	12,319	[3] 97,630

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.
[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.
[3] Total sales in the designated markets, not including Dallas.

Comparative Staple Premiums.

The premiums for Upland staple cottons of the lengths of $1\frac{1}{16}$ and $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins. that have prevailed in one of the large southern spot markets and the price of Middling short staple cotton in that market are shown in the table below. The premiums mentioned are only approximate and are compiled from prices received during the month of December for each year named except the year 1920, for which the premiums are as of June 12 and October 30.

Points on Middling.

Length.	[1]1920	[2]1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915
$1\frac{1}{16}$ inches	300	650	650	125	115	63	37
$1\frac{1}{8}$ inches	825	2,525	1,500	350	665	600	175
Middling short staple	*Cts.* 29.50	*Cts.* 41.00	*Cts.* 28.50	*Cts.* 29.00	*Cts.* 18.00	*Cts.* 11.82	*Cts.* 7.13

[1] Oct. 30. [2] June 12.

The premiums for 1919 and 1920 are for cotton of the grade of Middling and are based on the price of Middling short staple. Those for the years 1915 to 1918 are for cotton of the grade of Strict Middling and are based on the price of Middling short staple.

Long Staple Cotton.

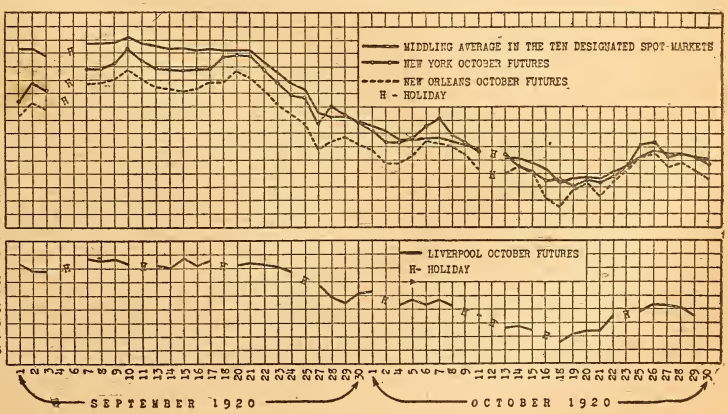
A poor demand is reported for long staple cotton at New Orleans and a slightly increased demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Low Middling to Strict Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches	18
Strict Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches	19
Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches	31
Good Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches	25
Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches	34
Memphis:	
Strict Middling to Good Middling, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches	50
Strict Middling, full $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches	$34\frac{1}{2}$
Strict Middling to Good Middling, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches	38
Middling, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches	31
Strict Middling to Good Middling, full $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches	30
Middling, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches	26

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple

(Concluded on page 302, column 2.)

COMPARATIVE PRICE VARIATIONS.



FEED TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 300.)

demand. While prices at the principal markets are from $42 to $44, Baltimore dealers report a prevailing price of $51 and a good demand. Different kinds of gluten command different prices. One brand is offered at $43.50 delivered Philadelphia rate points or $43.30 delivered Baltimore. Gluten feed with price guarantee sells at about $8 per ton more.

Hominy feed.—The price of hominy feed declined to $32 in the St. Louis market. The price asked by jobbers in the Atlanta, Ga. market and the Southeast is $44, but there is little demand at the latter figure. Fairly good inquiry is reported in the Richmond, Va. market, around $42. The volume of business in hominy feed is small. Stocks in principal markets where it is handled are said to be good, and receipts fair.

Alfalfa meal.—The alfalfa meal market shows little activity at present. The demand from mixed feed manufacturers is light and probably will not improve in the near future because of abnormally light sales of mixed feeds and instability of the feed market. The price remains firm in nearly all markets. Offerings are light and receipts fair.

Beet pulp.—The price of imported beet pulp is slightly easier in the Northeast. Domestic dried pulp is quoted unchanged at about $52 in northeastern markets. There is a good demand in the Southeast and the price holds strong, around $56 per ton, Atlanta, Ga. Savannah, Ga., brokers are asking $57 and Los Angeles quotes $41.

Other feeds.—San Francisco quotes alfalfa meal at $38; rice bran, $36; coconut meal, $30. Brewers' dried grains are offered at $45, Milwaukee and oat feed at $14 to $15 in middle western markets. As the season for heavy feeding has approached and no improvement in the demand has been noticeable, it is apparent that the volume of business ordinarily done at this time of the year is not likely to materialize.

REVIEW OF HAY MARKETS.

(Concluded from page 300.)

Prairie.—Considerable prairie hay of poor quality is arriving at the markets, causing prices to become weak and lower. The decline amounted to about $1 per ton at Kansas City and Omaha for the better grades and the lower grades sold at a heavy discount from the prices of No. 1 Upland. Minneapolis reports a slight improvement in the demand for the better grades, but little activity is noted in the market at Duluth for any kind of hay.

Receipts of Nebraska and Dakota prairie increased at Chicago during the week, and if this heavy movement continues prices will probably decline from their relatively high level.

Wool Market Field Notes.

The wool situation in the interior shows very little change through the week. Although prices were low, the highest being 39¢ and the lowest 25¢, an occasional sale is being reported.

Missouri.—One organization which concentrated 340,000 lbs. of wool reports the sale of 270,000 lbs. which had been graded in accordance with the Bureau of Markets tentative wool grades.

COTTON MARKET REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 301.)

lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple at 20.50¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 21¢ per lb. at Memphis:

Length.	New Orleans points.	Memphis points.
1 1/16 inches	300	200
1 1/8 inches	825	600
1 3/16 inches	1,100	1,100
1 1/4 inches		1,400
1 5/16 inches		1,900
1 3/8 inches		2,900

New York and New Orleans Closing Future Prices for October 30, and for the Corresponding Days in 1919 and 1918.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1920	1919	1918	1920	1919	1918
December	20.93	36.80	27.16	20.37	(1)	26.14
January	20.28	36.29	26.50	19.78	(1)	25.45
March	20.07	35.73	26.13	19.70	(1)	25.19
May	19.85	35.35	25.85	19.33	(1)	25.01

[1] Holiday.

COTTON SEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

City.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*
Aiken, S. C.	$30	$28
Anderson, S. C.	31	28–30
Bennettsville, S. C.	32	30
Dillon, S. C.	31	28
Manning, S. C.	31	28
Newberry, S. C.	30	30
St. Matthews, S. C.	31–33	28–30
Bishopville, S. C.		28
Camden, S. C.		25
Edgefield, S. C.		38
Rock Hill, S. C.		30
Charlotte, N. C.	30	28
Tarboro, N. C.	31	28
New Orleans, La.	30	
Monroe, La.	26	25
Meridian, Miss.	30–32	25–30
Jackson, Miss.	30–32	25–28
Vicksburg, Miss.	27–30	21–25
Greenville, Miss.	30	28
West Point, Miss.	30	25
Blytheville, Ark.	25	24
Jonesboro, Ark.	27–30	23
Newport, Ark.	27	25
Pine Bluff, Ark.	27	24
Memphis, Tenn.	30–33	
Brownsville, Tenn.	27	24
Dyersburg, Tenn.	30	27
Stephenville, Tex.		23
Austin, Tex.		22
Tyler, Tex.		20
San Marcos, Tex.		17
Sweetwater, Tex.		22
Marshall, Tex.		25
Brownwood, Tex.		23
McAlester, Okla.		20

Uruguay Has New Wool Scouring Plant.

A national wool-scouring plant called "Lavadore Nacional" was recently installed in Montevideo, Uruguay, according to the American consul at that city. This is the largest establishment of its kind in South America and has a capacity of 132,000 lbs. daily. Producers are enabled to effect a considerable saving by the work of this new plant. Belgian specialists have been brought from Europe to classify the wool.

A water-tight and hermetically sealed container, patented in Uruguay, will be used in the exportation of the scoured wool. This patented container is an absolute guarantee of the wool reaching its destination in the same condition in which it leaves the port. This new practice will no doubt remove the tendency on the part of buyers to underestimate the percentage of good wool in order to prevent possible losses to themselves.

GRASS SEED PRICES.

(Concluded from page 297.)

The quality of the 1920 crop is probably better than normal and last year, being exceptionally bright.

Bulk of Meadow Fescue Has Moved.

Approximately 80% of the meadow fescue seed in eastern Kansas is estimated to have left growers' hands. At some important points growers have disposed of all of their surplus seed. Missouri Valley jobbers do not seem to be eager to buy the smaller portion of the crop that is being held by growers, but have made nominal bids recently of $18 per 100 lbs. for clean seed. The quality of the 1920 crop is 5 to 10% better than normal and last year.

Timothy Seed Prices, Movement, and Quality.

State or section.	Prices per 100 lbs., offered growers for country-run seed.		Percentage 1920 crop that had left growers—		Quality of 1920 crop as compared with—	
	Oct. 27.	Sept. 7.	Oct. 27.	Sept. 7.	Normal, 100%.	Last year, 100%.
			P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
N. Ill.	$5.75	$6.85	30	20	95	94
C. Ill.	5.05	6.90	50	40	100	100
N. Ohio.	4.90	6.30	50	45	97	93
NE. S. Dak.	4.25	6.00	40	25	100	100
S. Minn.	4.75	6.40	45	5	94	98
NE. Iowa	4.75	6.00	40	30	99	99
SW. Iowa	5.00	5.90	50	45	92	93
SE. Iowa	5.20	6.00	50	35	101	105
NW. Mo.	5.50	6.75	55	30	105	113
NE. Mo.	4.50	6.45	55	35	102	105

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS.

The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage plant seeds permitted entry into the United States under the seed importation act:

Kind of seed.	October—		July to Oct., incl.	
	1920	1919	1920	1919
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Alfalfa		1,092,700	171,500	4,003,700
Canada bluegrass	16,800	25,200	16,800	219,100
Alsike clover	44,200	1,337,400	153,900	2,446,200
Crimson clover	198,100	478,000	2,156,900	4,550,200
Red clover	121,900	510,400	427,100	3,008,300
White clover		11,200		11,200
White and alsike clover mixtures		6,300		6,300
Red and alsike clover mixtures		700		700
Broom-corn millet			1,100	225,400
Foxtail millet			14,700	
Orchard grass		317,300		755,600
Rape	732,000	184,800	947,700	184,800
English rye grass	124,700	47,400	255,500	181,800
Italian rye grass		26,400	131,300	104,800
Timothy				3,200
Hairy vetch	33,000	26,300	400,700	76,300
Spring vetch		4,300		149,100

Raw Wool Stocks Low in Northern Syria.

The total quantity of raw unwashed wool in the consular district of Aleppo, in northern Syria, is 5,998,717 pounds, of which amount 80 per cent is high grade and 20 per cent is low grade, according to a recent cablegram from the American consul at Aleppo. This amount represents about one-half of the quantity available in normal times. At present no plans have been arranged for marketing the wool on hand.

The Webb-Pomerene Law is being favorably discussed in the New Zealand papers, with the result that a better sentiment prevails among New Zealand importers as to the effect it will have upon their trading relations with this country.

Foreign Markets

AMERICAN CANNED FRUIT FLOODS ENGLISH MARKETS.

U. S. Products Make Favorable Impression—Prices are Low—Abnormal Supplies on Hand.

American canned fruit has won an enviable reputation on the English market, according to the American Agricultural Trade Commissioner in London. The one difficulty at present, however, is the marketing of huge supplies of canned fruits purchased by speculators from the army canteens of France following the signing of the armistice. These purchases have augmented the amount of canned fruit on hand to about 3,000,000 cases above normal.

Big Price Declines.

Most of the fruit held in the army canteens was purchased with the intention of reexporting it, but the British Government has refused to issue reexport licenses. The goods are now being dumped upon the English markets for domestic consumption. Prices have dropped enormously and some firms have been forced into bankruptcy. There is no recognized price for canned goods and any quantities of peaches, pears, and apricots may be purchased for 50% of the present importing price. The fact that mislabeling is of frequent occurrence in these canteen supplies is doing considerable harm to some of the well-known brands. In one case a can labeled "Extra fancy cling peaches" contained nothing but pulp.

Last Season's Crop Held Back.

The trade is making every effort to sell these surplus supplies as rapidly and as cheaply as possible. For that reason last season's stocks purchased in America for the regular trade are in most cases being held back until these inferior grades are sold.

This practice of holding back the last season's crop is rather difficult, however, owing to the fact that many stocks have been hypothecated to the banks who are calling in their loans on account of present prices. The issuance of reexport licenses will hardly be granted, as that would add materially to the cost of living.

Market for U. S. Fruit in Hull, England.

There is a good market in Hull, England, at present for winter apples, such as Baldwins, according to the American consul at that station. Recently large importations of fruit, especially grapes, have arrived there.

The prospects of Hull as a market center and as a convenient port for the importation of fruit from all parts of the world seem to be growing. Large numbers of buyers who have not previously used that market now come there regularly. In view of the fact that regular sailings are made direct from Boston to Hull, there seems to be no reason why a larger fruit trade should not be built up to that part of England.

Bolivia Makes Important Rulings.

The Bolivian Government has issued a decree permitting the free importation of sugar, condensed milk, corn, flour, wheat, dried beef, beans, peanuts, edible fat, sheep and cattle, according to the American consul at La Paz, Bolivia. The profit on the sale of these articles is limited to 8% and their exportation is prohibited.

The Netherlands to Supply America With Potato Flour.

Increasing quantities of potato flour will soon be available for export from the Netherlands, according to the American consul at Rotterdam. As the price of wheat flour in the United States has fallen Dutch bakers intend to use American wheat flour rather than potato flour for bread. This will enable them to export potato flour to the United States and elsewhere abroad where it is in considerable demand. Potato flour is used in the United States largely in the manufacture of sizing for paper and other industrial purposes. In the Netherlands it is used mostly for mixing with wheat flour for food.

The production of potato flour in the Netherlands is large and can be indefinitely extended. Previous to the war, when American and other foreign wheat flour could be obtained at fair prices, shipments of potato flour to other countries were large and increasing in volume. After the war began all such shipments were stopped and the potato flour was mixed with wheat flour for bread or was used by itself as a vegetable.

British Spindles Less Worked Than American.

The British consumption of cotton per 1,000 spindles is less than half that consumed by the same number of American spindles, according to statistics published by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers.

The total number of spinning spindles in Great Britain is estimated at over 58,500,000, of which only slightly over 50,000,000 are active. Statistics for the United States show that there are 35,500,000 active spindles and only 373,000 idle. Raw cotton is consumed in the United States at the rate of 181 bales per thousand spindles as compared with 63 or 65 bales in Great Britain.

Great Britain consumed slightly over 3,000,000 bales of cotton during the year ending July 31, 1920. During this same period the United States consumed over 6,000,000 bales and Japan 2,000,000 bales. The figures also show that of 154,000,000 spindles in the world less than 138,000,000 are active at the present time.

New Flax-Pulling Machine Demonstrated.

A machine which promises to revolutionize the linen industry, as the gin did the cotton industry, was recently demonstrated by the Canadian inventor before a group of scientists, Canadian flax growers and United States Government experts, according to the American consul at Vancouver, B. C. The invention is a flax-pulling machine with a quick retting process by which a 5-acre field was cleared in less than three hours, work which formerly required the services of about 40 persons. By means of this process the flax was pulled up by the roots and the fibers preserved full length and unbroken. The machine delivered the fibers tied in bundles.

Algeria has placed an absolute prohibition on the exportation of figs in an endeavor to retain in the colony foodstuffs considered indispensable for the needs of the native population. Similar action has been taken with regard to dates, except for the variety known as "Deglet Nour," which is a high-grade date cultivated for the export trade.

Raisin Growers In Australia Organize Association.

The center of the raisin industry in Australia is a comparatively small section along the Murray River at the point where the States of Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia meet. Irrigation has transformed this area into one of the richest sections in Australia.

The success of the raisin industry in Australia is due to cooperation and friendly assistance between growers. Ninety-five per cent of the fruit grown for dehydrating purposes is marketed through the Australia Dried Fruits Association, which has adopted the trade-mark "Sun-rayed."

A large amount of money, raised by a levy upon growers, is spent annually by this association for advertising purposes.

The total production in 18 districts under the jurisdiction of the association amounts approximately to $7,060,000 worth of dried fruits annually, of which about two-thirds are raisins and the remainder currants. Other dried fruits (apricots, peaches, pears, figs, and prunes) have been produced to an aggregate value of $706,000. It is estimated that areas now being planted for bearing in 1924 will cause an increase of at least 50 per cent in the foregoing figures.

Fruit to Europe via Panama Canal.

In order to transport fruit from British Columbia to European markets via the Panama Canal, refrigerated spaces are being fitted in 13 vessels of the Canadian Government merchant marine. The first shipment of fruit from the Pacific coast to Europe via the Panama Canal left Seattle early in October for London. Considerable interest is manifested in this new development of the fruit trade.

Australian Flour Seeking Foreign Markets.

Australian flour mill owners are urging the Commonwealth Government to arrange for an open market for flour in Denmark, Sweden, Greece, and other countries that are in need of this product, according to a report from the American consul at Melbourne. The Government authorities express the opinion that an open market, as requested, will result in a reduction in the price of wheat. With a view toward successfully promoting the foreign trade of Australia in this commodity the Government has suggested that millers take steps to standardize Australian flour for export.

The manufacture of flour in Australia meets with Government approval as additional by-products will thereby be available and a larger number of men will be given employment.

Meat Shortage in France.

France will have to face a deficit of 300,000 or 400,000 tons of meat per annum for some years to come, according to the American consul at Paris. This deficit must be met by imports of frozen meat or by the utilization of fish.

Frozen meat now costs almost as much as fresh meat in France. Fresh meat is so high that many people have been forced to discontinue purchasing and indications point to an even worse situation during the winter. The campaign in favor of the consumption of fish to replace meat is being revived.

CONDENSED MILK MARKETS.

(Concluded from front page.)

Ohio, and Indiana, prices paid were materially lower. Many factories were unable to report prices at all, either because prices had not yet been determined upon for the month or because milk was being handled merely for patrons' accounts and prices would depend upon returns later.

Stocks on hand October 1 as reported by manufacturers indicate that there were further accumulations, especially on case goods. As compared with a year ago total stocks and unsold stocks were also much heavier. Unfilled orders amount to practically nothing. Exports of condensed and evaporated milk reached the low point for the year during September, amounting to only 21,342,313 lbs. Approximately 7,000,000 lbs. went to the United Kingdom, over 4,000,000 lbs. to Germany, and about 2,000,000 lbs. to Cuba. Most of this was condensed milk, exports of evaporated amounting to less than 18% of the total. During the last half of the month export inquiries were received. Milk is needed badly in foreign countries, but the rate of exchange continues unfavorable to business of this nature on any large scale. Foreign milk is not a serious factor on domestic markets at present.

Stocks and Exports of Condensed and Evaporated Milk (Pounds).

[Comparative stock figures are for identical firms.]

Stocks.	Sept. 1, 1920.	Oct. 1, 1920.	Change from Oct. 1, 1919.
CONDENSED MILK.			
Total stocks:			*Per cent.*
Case goods	69,691,287	75,132,138	+ 99.15
Bulk goods	31,239,655	30,008,177	+ 23.20
Total unsold stocks in New York City:			
Case goods	30,069,270	35,042,300	+ 673.97
Bulk goods	2,851,891	3,015,883	+3,587.74
Total unsold stocks:			
Case goods	58,285,295	65,003,563	+ 93.61
Bulk goods	7,624,940	6,928,676	+ 48.86
Total unfilled orders:			
Case goods	800,000	804,009	— 41.93
Bulk goods			— 100.00
EVAPORATED MILK.			
Total stocks:			
Case goods	164,571,995	202,017,662	+ 125.18
Bulk goods	750,975	621,392	— 43.70
Total unsold stocks in New York City:			
Case goods	48,474,964	54,556,108	+1,170.87
Bulk goods	15,932	18,643	+ 40.59
Total unsold stocks:			
Case goods	101,962,278	128,821,030	+ 150.78
Bulk goods	732,741	506,279	— 44.03
Total unfilled orders:			
Case goods	3,480,134	3,366,551	+ 51.32
Bulk goods			

Exports.	Aug., 1920.	Sept., 1920.	Sept., 1919.
Condensed milk	20,502,915	17,649,527	[1]
Evaporated milk	5,100,048	3,692,786	[1]
Total	25,602,953	21,342,313	[1] 62,558,786

[1] Figures for September, 1919, are for condensed, evaporated, and powdered milk combined.

Prices Paid Producers for 3.5% Milk at Condenseries.

[Per 100 lbs.]

Geographic section.	Aug. 1, 1920.	Sept. 1, 1920.	Oct. 1, 1920.
New England	$3.80	$3.89	$3.96
Middle Atlantic	3.43	3.64	3.49
South Atlantic	3.09	3.20	3.06
East North Central	3.21	3.14	2.70
West North Central	2.86	2.69	2.70
Western (North)	2.74	2.84	2.55
Western (South)	2.71	2.83	2.56
United States	3.22	3.31	2.88

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, OLEOMARGARINE, AND EGGS FROM THE UNITED STATES FOR SEPTEMBER.

Destination.	Butter.	Oleomargarine.	Cheese.	Eggs.	Condensed milk.	Evaporated milk.	Powdered milk.
EUROPE.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Dozen.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Belgium		1,500				28,500	
France						137,035	
Germany	460	120			3,847,251	723,250	1,787
Norway		9,262					
Poland and Danzig					1,094,816	122,736	
Switzerland							2,200
United Kingdom	50			402,015	6,624,395	368,974	2,250
NORTH AMERICA.							
Canada	4,312	658,880	35,803	721,129	187,493	74	3,360
Panama	33,096	17,960	43,235	61,560	77,134	50,545	109
Mexico	51,565	2,008	81,439	285,662	182,726	298,818	3,847
Barbados	10,235	15,600			7,817	536	
Cuba	93,833		55,990	1,555,003	1,485,022	645,689	4,734
French West Indies	17,600	100	620		3,274	36	
Dominican Republic	10,300	1,625	9,814		183,695	9,270	48
SOUTH AMERICA.							
Argentina					151,750	33,000	
Brazil			7,901		233,555	6,100	
British Guiana	23,044	600	500		1,500	945	
Peru	10,088	450	2,474		11,025	303,150	
ASIA.							
China	3,765		25,637		647,252	3,996	
British India	144		700		251,468	41,250	
French East Indies			250		145,900	8,550	
Hongkong	4,100		15,978		430,093	22,315	
Japan	499		2,739		637,725	2,562	
Philippine Islands	4,644		19,952		999,550	368,748	1,495
OCEANIA.							
Australia		1,552	1,460			30,600	
AFRICA.							
British South Africa			690			174,150	
Portuguese Africa					9,600	82,917	
ALL OTHER COUNTRIES	59,237	34,616	57,579	3,350	436,573	229,042	2,393
Total September, 1920	327,482	744,273	362,791	3,028,719	17,649,527	8,692,786	22,223
Total September, 1919	1,387,148	1,689,961	671,334	3,261,823	[1] 62,558,786	[1]	[1]

[1] Export figures for condensed, evaporated, and powdered milk for September, 1919, are included in one item under condensed milk, as they were not obtainable separately before Jan. 1, 1920.

Wool Trade of Greece Recovering.

Shipments of wool from Greece to the United States in 1919 represent the resumption of a movement which ceased after 1916, according to the American consul at Athens, Greece. This cessation was due to the embargo on such shipments existing in 1917 and 1918. In 1916 some 747,179 lbs. of wool, valued at $430,335, were sent from Greece to the United States; in 1919 shipments totaled 468,018 lbs., valued at $159,804.19.

Canada Expects to Export Large Quantity of Flour.

About 10,000,000 bbls. of flour will probably be sent to foreign countries from Canada during the present year, according to the American consul at Winnipeg, Manitoba. The total capacity of Canada's 720 flour mills is 142,642 bbls. a day. The consumption of flour in Canada is placed at about 9,750,000 bbls.

The prices of dried and canned fruits seem to be increasing in New Zealand. Fresh fruit is very expensive at this time, apples selling as high as 16¢ per lb. and bananas at 8¢ per lb.

Wholesale Prices of Condensed and Evaporated Milk, August and September.

Geographic section.	Sweetened condensed, case of 14-ounce cans.		Unsweetened evaporated, case of 16-ounce cans.	
	August.	September.	August.	September.
New England	$10.13	$10.29	$6.52	$6.26
Middle Atlantic	9.93	9.46	6.43	6.28
South Atlantic	10.31	10.54	6.12	6.39
East North Central	10.33	10.30	6.15	6.22
West North Central	10.30	10.13	6.22	6.24
South Central	10.29	10.17	6.50	6.37
Western (North)	10.30	10.33	6.20	6.14
Western (South)	10.38	10.33	6.18	6.21
United States	10.21	10.10	6.28	6.26

IMPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS AND DAIRY SUBSTITUTES FOR SEPTEMBER.

Imported from—	Butter and butter substitutes.	Cheese and cheese substitutes.	Condensed and evaporated milk and cream.	Casein.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Denmark	591,693	50	1,102	
France		6,955		
Italy		42,532		
Netherlands	977	41,274	134,046	
Spain	200	930		
Switzerland		6,347		
United Kingdom		6,704	3,652	132,115
Canada	575,848	23,616	1,040,584	
Mexico		8,606	5,500	
Argentina	1,398,719	757,090		849,814
Brazil		66,018		
Colombia			1,500	
China	20,960			
New Zealand	6,627	1,100	4,248	
Other countries		228		
TOTALS.				
Sept., 1920	2,595,024	961,450	1,190,632	981,929
Sept., 1919	496,442	1,636,053	1,097,974	1,251,408
9 months, 1920	28,186,993	10,693,642	20,254,373	18,220,784
9 months, 1919	5,405,142	4,513,855	13,765,808	10,167,856

IMPORTS OF EGGS FOR SEPTEMBER.

Imported from—	Dozen.	Total.	Dozen.
Canada	25,093	September, 1920	33,306
Hongkong	7,463	September, 1919	44,159
Australia	750	9 months, 1920	955,995
		9 months, 1919	967,574

The decree prohibiting the export from Algeria of tobacco in leaf and stalk which was put into force September 15, 1915, has been repealed as a result of the demands made by Algerian tobacco growers.

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